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A HIGH-PRICED OFFICIAL.

ALD. JAEHNE OF NEW YORK SAYS HE SOLD HIS VOTE FOR $20,000.

The Confession Made to Inspector Byrnes, Who Causes the Indiscreet Alderman's Arrest—Other Members of the Board Exposed—The Rottenness and Corruption in Connection with the Broadway Surface Franchise Shown Up with Fresh Force.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Great surprise was created in the city today when it was learned that Ald. Henry W. Jaehne, who has figured so prominently in the Broadway Surface Road investigation, had been arrested at noon on the charge of bribery and locked up at police headquarters. But a decided sensation was caused when it became known later on that Jaehne's confidence had been played upon by Inspector Byrnes, and that he had furnished that wily officer of the law complete details of the corruption in the Broadway Railway franchise matter, not only so far as he himself was concerned, but also as to the other members of the Board of Aldermen who sold themselves. Inspector Byrnes told his story of the steps that led up to the arrest after the Alderman had been committed. It was a most extraordinary story, though much more was left unsaid than was told by the Chief of Detectives. Inspector Byrnes possesses the rare gift of being able to worm himself into people's confidence and of making them talk to a very useful degree. Jaehne was no exception. In the course of ten months' intimacy with the inspector, whom he knew all the time as the chief of the detective force, he unbosomed himself by degrees, and finally told him unreservedly—in confidence of course—all about the big steal. When nothing more remained to be told Inspector Byrnes dropped the mask of a confiential friend, and, assuming the character of the official, had the Alderman locked up, having previously seen to it that the Alderman's "confidence" had unseen witnesses who could make oath to what he had said.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

"Less than a year ago," said the inspector—"ten or eleven months, perhaps—the District-Attorney sent for me and asked if I could in some way help to get at the facts about the alleged railroad steals and probe the truth of the rumors that were flying around. It was not an easy matter, but I told him I would try. I picked out Ald. Jaehne for a subject, and contrived to meet him accidentally, as it were, now and then, and mostly down-town. I managed, in some way always, to bring up the franchise troubles until Jaehne got used to hearing me talk about them. Gradually he began to talk too. I got some information at every one of these meetings, which, though disjointed and loose, led up surely to the conviction that money had been paid him and others for their votes on these railroad franchises. This information I imparted to the District-Attorney from time to time, and a further line of inquiry was laid out. So matters went on until about six weeks ago, when I met Jaehne down at the city-hall, and by way of opening the conversation said something about the struggle going on between some women over the property left by Ald. Kenney. Jaehne fell into the trap unexpectedly. 'Yes,' he said, 'he was a —— sucker, buying property for his money. What I got I have in such a way that I can protect myself.'

"He talked quite freely, but said nothing definit. Last Monday a week ago we went again, and before we had parted he had given me a good deal of information in a general way. Things were narrowing down to business, and when I found District-Attorney Martine and Judge Gildersleeve at the Manhattan Club last Sunday night I talked the situation over with them. They thought it quite probable that a conviction for bribery could be had with the evidence already in hand to work upon, but advised to have Jaehne make the statements where they could be corroborated. To that end I sent for Jaehne Tuesday, inviting him to a confidential chat at headquarters. He came, but we were disturbed and couldn't talk in peace. So we appointed Wednesday night at my house for a meeting, and Ald. Jaehne went away. As he was going out he turned around and said that 'These Aldermen were scared to death,' and some one might tell them that he was seen coming from police headquarters. 'What shall I say if they do?' he said. 'Say you have been up to see a friend in the Health Department,' I said, and he went away. He came Wednesday, and in the course of an interview lasting for hours he told me all about his share in the Broadway Railroad steal. I had two of my men posted where they could hear everything that was said without being seen. Jaehne said that he got $20,000 for his vote on the Broadway franchise. He told me how he got it and how much he had got for other railroad franchises; how these same were paid and much more. He named the other Aldermen who had been bribed, and volunteered the information that three of them who had invested in real estate or business in which the money might show on inquiry had since the Senate investigation began had certain lawyers go over their books and fix them so that it would appear all right when their turn should come. He said who the lawyer was, but I am not going to tell you now. I shall not tell you either in detail just what he said and whom he implicated. That will appear in the proper season. Jaehne said incidentally during the interview that if things got much hotter he was going to skip the town. I presume he thought I was his good friend. I thought enough of him, anyhow, to have him looked after closely that night. Up till 10 o'clock this morning two detectives were on his track all the time. At that hour I made my report to the Dictrict-Attorney and received a warrant for his arrest. While I was in Mr. Martine's I saw Jaehne going through the City-Hall Park and had him followed by two of my detectives. I sent Detective Reilly out with the warrant, and they arrested Jaehne and took him to police headquarters."

AFTER THE ARREST.

"The indictment against Ald. Jaehne has been found but not filed," said District-Attorney Martine this afternoon. "The charge against him is that he received a bribe in consideration for which he voted for the granting of the franchise to build a road in Broadway to the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, after the resolution had been vetoed by the Mayor. the warrant for Mr. Jaehne's arrest was issued by Judge Gildersleeve upon affidavits furnished me by Inspector Byrnes."

As soon as it became known on the street that Ald. Jaehne had been arrested for participation in the Broadway Railroad steal politicians and Aldermen by the dozen flocked to the City Hall and Mr. Martine's office. Among those who were permitted to see the prisoner were Ald. De Lacy, Ferrigan, and Masterson. Lawyers Peter Mitchell and Richard S. Newcombe hastened to the District Attorney's office as soon as they heard of the arrest and held a consultation with Mr. Jaehne. District-Attorney Martine, under the direction of Judge Gildersleeve, ordered the papers for bail to be drawn, fixing the amount of bail at $15,000. Joe McDonell, who keeps a liquor store at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, and owns real estate of the value of $30,000, was accepted as bondsman. While the papers were being drawn Mr. Jaehne sat smoking a cigar in the private office. He did not appear to feel very bad over his arrest, and seemed to take it as a matter of course. He said that he did not want to talk about his arrest to the reporters. Whatever he had to say would be given out by him when the proper time arrived.

The hearing was fixed for Monday afternoon.

HEADING THEM OFF.

Injunctions restraining the Board of Aldermen from passing the Cable Railway franchise over the Mayor's veto are being granted more rapidly than was at first anticipated. Three more were granted today in the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts by Judges Lawrence, O'Gorman, and Allen, respectively. The papers are similar in each case, the only difference being in the name of the plaintiffs.

An Albany dispatch says both branches of the State Legislature today passed the bill requiring that street-railroad franchises in New York be sold to the highest bidder.

THE HAMILTON AFFAIR.

The universal opinion at first was that Jaehne's possession of Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton's silverware was the cause of his arrest, but it is now known that Inspector Byrnes' apparently peculiar action in the matter of Ald. Jaehne and Mrs. Hamilton's lost silver was taken with a view to gaining Jaehne's confidence and securing the end attained. It is also known that he did it with the full knowledge and approval of the Police Commissioners. A week ago today, the Senatorial Investigating Committee being in session in New York, Mr. Seward read to them a sworn statement of Mrs. Gertrude Van C. Hamilton, wife of Schuyler Hamilton of this city. It was to this effect:

NEW YORK, March 31, 1885.—My house was robbed of silverware Jan. 17, 1885. Detective O'Brien arrested Thomas Taylor and Horace Lyons. Both were sent to prison. O'Brien told me that Lyons had taken the silver straight from my house in a cab to Henry W. Jaehne's jewelry store in Broome street, and that Taylor met him there, and that they sold the silver there. O'Brien said it was melted. He told me that he was told by a saloonkeeper that one evening two men—giving a discription of the thieves—went in there, and one of them (Taylor) threw some money on the counter in gold, and remarked, "The Alderman paid me in gold tonight," and that afterwards there was a quarrel between the two men about dropping something out of a bag, which they were afraid would make trouble. That was the cover of my sugar bowl, and that I recovered. That was what led to their detection.

Detective O'Brien also told me that Taylor was at the head of a gang of thieves, some seven in all, who had robbed a number of houses in the upper part of the city, mine being the first. He also showed me a ball-ticket of the Thomas Taylor Association. Thomas Taylor was the President and Horace Lyons was the Treasurer. This gang robbed the houses of Theron G. Strong, the late Mr. George Hoffman in West Fifty-seventh street, Dr. Derby of No. 3 East Fortieth street, and the house of a Mrs. Webster, who, I understand, was a friend of Mr. Peter Mitchell, Horace Lyons' counsel.

Detective O'Brien informed me that Jaehne took all of the stuff from this gang, of which Taylor was the President, and of these thieves five out of seven were caught and sentenced. He told me that he could put a man on the stand who could prove that Jaehne received all this stuff so stolen, but that the man was a thief himself, from whom he got a good deal of information, and he would rather not do it. He told me that George Alter was Jaehne's clerk, and attended to the store for him.

Detective O'Brien went on to say that he had given me all these particulars for my own private information, as he would like me to get the value of my property, but that he knew the silver itself had been melted. He said if I could get some of my influential friends to speak to Jaehne he would probably pay me for my property.

I went to Capt. Williams. He seemed astonished, and said he did not think it could be possible, but he would go down town himself that evening and would find out what he could and see me the next day. The day following I saw Capt. Williams, and he said, "Mrs. Hamilton, you are right; Jaehne is a fence."

A day or two afterward Capt. Williams sent Detective Price to see Jaehne. This was either just before or just after March 4, 1885, for Detective Price told me that Jaehne had either gone or was about to go to the inauguration at Washington in charge of a New York delegation. He saw Jaehne and then told me: "Mrs. Hamilton, Jaehne has your silver; he confessed to having it, but said he would have to see George Alter about it, as the rule of the office was to melt everything as fast as it came in." Price said that in order to get anything out of Jaehne he had to tell him a lie—that Taylor had squealed. The day following Price told me that he had seen Jaehne again, and that he was very high and lofty—would make no allowances or confessions—and said significantly, "Jemmie Taylor has not squealed."

After the conviction of Horace Lyons I saw Lyons in the Tombs at the request of Mr. Mitchell. Lyons put a piece of paper in my hands and said: "There is the name and the place where your stuff went." I read the name, "John Allan, No. —— Broadway." I went to Inspector Byrnes, and he made an appointment for next day. Then he said:

"Well, I have seen those two men. I sent for Allan and had him brought down here last night, cursed him, and told him he must give up the stuff or I would make trouble for him—that Allan said he didn't have it, but had tried to recover it for you; as to Mr. Jaehne, I have seen him. He knows nothing of the affair. He does not own the store in Broome street. He sold out to Alter." But I said:

"If you will question Mr. O'Brien he will tell you that he knows it went to Jaehne's store, and that Alter is only a figurehead—can you not see Mr. O'Brien and find out what proof he has and not take Jaehne's word for it?"

Inspector Byrnes jumped up from his chair, and, though it was bitterly cold, threw open the window, became very red in the face, and said:

"I take my own way in attending my own business, and I can do nothing further for you in this matter."

I said, "Mr. Byrnes, good morning," and then went to see Capt. Williams, and told him of my interview with Byrnes, and he advised me to write to Mr. Martine to have the matter go before the grand jury. Price said that Jaehne had offered him a $100 bill and said to him, "Take that and keep that woman's mouth shut."

I was impressed when Byrnes made his statement that he was not telling the truth, and that he was trying to shield Jaehne and throw the blame on a man who was perfectly innocent of this offense. I went home and wrote to Mr. Martine. Mr. Martine replied that if I would acquaint him with the facts he would do what he considered best to help me.

A day or two afterward I received a letter from Mr. Peter Mitchell, asking to see me on behalf of Mr. Jaehne, his client. He came to my house that evening or the next and said he would like to settle with me on behalf of Mr. Jaehne, and would like to know what I considered the silver was worth. I told him I had written to Mr. Martine about it, but I would be glad to be rid of trials, and, if he would pay me the value of the silver, I wouldn't prosecute him. I had an estimate made as to what it would cost to replace the silver, and the estimate amounted to $1,100. After some haggling Mr. Mitchell paid me $1,100 in bills in the presence of my husband, and I signed this receipt presented to me by Mr. Mitchell

"Received from Henry W. Jaehne $1,100, and in consideration thereof Mrs. Gertrude Van C. Hamilton hereby releases and discharges the said Henry W. Jaehne from a claim against him for the value of certain silverware belonging to her. But this instrument is in no manner to be taken as a release, settlement, or compromise of any matter or matters excepting such claim as she may have for such ware or the value thereof in a civil action.
GERTRUDE VAN C. HAMILTON.

"March 31, 1885."

LIFE OF ALD. JAEHNE.

New York Sun: Henry William Jaehne, the Alderman, was born and raised in the Fifth Assembly District. His father, Frederick William Jaehne, was an honest blacksmith, who lived and died in Hudson street in this city. When he died, eighteen months ago, all the political and social associations of which the Alderman was a member turned out in a body to attend the funeral.

The Alderman is now 36 years of age. Mike Norton thought him a shrewd man, and began talking him up for Alderman in 1882.

Jaehne had not a thousand dollars in the world then, it is said; but he was elected. He was quiet in the Board of Aldermen, selling a diamond ring or pin whenever he found a buyer there or elsewhere. He was returned in 1883 with an increase of 160 over the 200 majority he got in 1882.

In 1884 Mike Norton got out of the County Democracy and went over to Tammany Hall. Half of the Tammany Committee revolted, and things were very much mixed, but Jaehne swam through beautifully. He was elected by 600 majority, and his district went with a sweeping majority. Jaehne was boss after the election, and his word in the County Democracy camp was supreme about the Fifth District. At his election in 1885 Jaehne won by 1,300 majority.

The shop is not an inviting looking place for wealthy people to go to buy diamond jewelry. The building is an old-fashioned two-story and attic house. The doors and side lights are fully 75 years old, and the cobwebs that cover the glass may be somewhere near 50. The hall is wide. Inside when the solid citizen who had it built for him lived in it there was a door about five feet from the front door. Four feet beyond this was another door, and between these two inner doors was the entrance to the parlor. The staircase was wide and long. Now customers pass in through the front door into the front office of George W. Alter, and stand alongside a counter, back of which is Mr. Alter. If Mr. Alter wants to admit that particular customer into his workshop he goes to the end of the counter, the caller goes back parallel to him and through the inmost door and they jointly go through two folding-doors and are closeted. Mr. Alter doesn't employ any workmen, but Ald. Jaehne had Mr. Alter. There are three safes on the floor, two small ones in the front office and a very large one in the workshop.

People were surprised Jan. 1 when they were told that George Alter had succeeded to Ald. Jaehne's business. Alter had not a reputation for wealth.

Ald. Jaehne hired this building from the estate of S. S. Conant. Besides the diamonds, watches, and quaint rings that the Alderman carries about with him to amuse his friends in the board, he has a habit of dropping in at the Monticello Club in Charlton street and the Richmond Hill Club in Vandam street, or the New Amsterdam Club in Twenty-fourth street. A good many of the members of these clubs wish he had never been born, for he is a terror at poker. He has said repeatedly that he has won in the Richmond Hill Club alone enough to pay all his expenses for a year. His reputation was so terrifying that no member would sit down to a table with him. It was a common thing for him to rake in $200 or $300 a week.

At an entertainment in Lion Park in the summer of 1885 Ald. Jaehne was presented with a $1,000 Aldermanic badge by the Henry William Jaehne Coterie. His neighbors say that Ald. Jaehne is now worth possibly $50,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY FROLIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The President was 49 years of age today. There was no celebration of the occasion at the White House, but this evening the President, accompanied by Miss Cleveland, Miss Van Vechten, and Col. and Mrs. Lamont, attended the "Mikado" performance by the Emma Abbott opera company at the New National Theatre. The Presidential party occupied a private box, and upon its entrance was warmly applauded by the audience.

WILLIAM SCULLY'S ACRES.

HIS VAST LANDED PROPERTY IN THE STATES OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

A Hundred Thousand Acres That He Has Acquired by Gradual Purchase and Now Lets Out in Morsels to Tenants Who Battle Manfully from Day to Day for Mere Existence—Tenants Living in Squalor—"A Plain Man Who Does Not Require Luxuries."

About six weeks ago THE TRIBUNE published an article on alien landlordism, showing that an Irishman named William Scully, now residing in London, England, is the proprietor of between 75,000 and 90,000 acres of the best farming lands in Illinois. The writer of the article on visiting the Scully estate found the lands were tilled by a wretched class of tenants, from whom are exacted enormous rentals. Almost the entire proceeds from the sale of their crops went to pay rent. Naturally many readers of THE TRIBUNE were shocked at finding such a deplorable state of affairs existing on free American soil, and hundreds of communications on the subject were received from all parts of the Union. Among others, a prominent citizen of Kansas strongly deprecated alien landlordism, and called attention to his discovery that large tracts of land in his own State were owned by Scully. Following a suggestion derived from this letter a TRIBUNE emissary was sent to Kansas with instructions to find out, so far as possible, the extent of the great landgrabber's speculations in Western soil. A tour of that State and a visit to certain portions of Nebraska developed the rather startling information that the title to more than 100,000 acres of the choicest prairie lands in the sister States of Kansas and Nebraska is vested in the name of William Scully. All of these vast tracts have been added to his landed estates within the last five years, and, although only a small portion is under cultivation, the same system of farm-renting that exists in Illinois is rapidly being introduced in these States. Between sixty and seventy families have bound themselves to Scully, and so long as they remain on his land they cannot throw off the yoke that holds them in slavery. Before obtaining a lease they must agree to waive all rights of exemption, and until their rent is paid everything they possess, including the growing crops, belongs to Scully.

THE YOUNGER SCULLY'S VISIT.

Landlord Scully's first investment in Kansas lands was made in the spring of 1881. The preceding year John Scully, "the son of his father," arrived in Marysville, the county-seat of Marshall County, in Northern Kansas, and expressed his intention of making large investments in the county. Securing the services of a guide he visited every township, and personally turned the soil in nearly every section until he had thoroughly posted himself on its character. Then he went away as quietly as he came. Several months later he returned and bought 1,760 acres within two miles of Marysville, for which he paid $11,000, or about $6 an acre. The same land today is worth at least $30 an acre. The deed was made out to William Scully, and the full amount was paid in cash. Soon after making this purchase he bought 2,400 acres in Centre Township for $13,000 cash. This tract is composed of as fertile soil as there is in the State and would probably bring $75,000 today. Before the close of that year Scully bought 360 acres in Franklin Township from the trustees of the State Agricultural College, and has since increased his investments in Marshall County until he now holds the deeds to 8,620 acres. His last purchase was made about a month ago from a farmer named Abraham Koch. About two years ago Koch bought a farm of 240 acres and gave a mortgage for part of the purchase price. Sickness and bad luck generally made it impossible for him to meet his payments, and the holder of the mortgage foreclosed. The farm was advertised to be sold under the foreclosure, but prior to the date fixed for the sale Scully, through his agent, became the purchaser and Koch pocketed $1,000 after discharging his liabilities. Naturally Koch looks upon Scully as his benefactor, but Scully has come into possession of one of the finest farms in the county, and one that will probably double in value during the next five years. Other instances of this kind were related to the writer while he was examining the records in the possession of the County Recorder, but the citation of the Koch farm purchase will serve to illustrate the methods adopted by Scully in adding to his estates. Several men residing in Marshall and other counties told how they had preëmpted farms, struggled through poverty for several years until they could prove up their claims, and then, owing to their inability to discharge some pressing obligation, were glad to save something by selling their farms to Scully, and seemed to be grateful to him.

As before stated, Scully's son purchased the lands in Marshall County for his father, the latter never having visited Kansas until last year. Johnny Scully, as he was familiarly called, was quite popular and his death was sincerely regretted by all who knew him. Most of his transactions in Marshall County were made through Schmidt & Koester, a real-estate and banking firm in Marysville.

ONE OF SCULLY'S AGENTS.

In the employ of this firm was a man by the name of Daniel P. Clark. He was an expert in Kansas lands and proved himself so valuable an assistant in selecting and locating purchases for Scully that he was employed to act as agent in Marshall County, a position which he still retains, receiving a salary of $500 a year. Years before, while in the employ of what is now the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company, he had graduated every foot of land embraced in the extensive land-grants given towards the construction of the railroad, and with all of the field notes still in his possession he was able to direct young Scully to some very choice lands along that line. In Nuckolls County, Nebraska, Scully selected 50,000 acres of railroad lands, for which he paid an average of $5 an acre. The Buford lands in Gage and Pawnee Counties, 16,000 acres, were bought about the same time at from $5 to $8 an acre.

Having secured the title to these vast tracts, nearly all of which were unbroken prairie lands, Scully set about securing tenants, beginning in Marshall County. His agent Clark was instructed to rent out farms of from eighty to 320 acres to any one—except an Irishman—who would pay the rent. Scully, though Irish himself, has a very decided antipathy against leasing his land to any of his own race. In this connection it is said that a Scotchman named William Kennedy, a reputable farmer in Marshall County, submitted an application to lease a piece of land belonging to Scully which adjoined his own farm. The application was returned with the indorsement "No Irish need apply," and it was not until Kennedy had forwarded his affidavit as to his nationality that he secured the lease. At present Scully has twenty-one tenants in Marshall County, and with the single exception of Mr. Kennedy all are Germans.

As a rule they are the poorest farmers in every respect in the county, and very few of them can obtain credit from the merchants of Marysville. The lease that binds them to Scully is virtually a chattel mortgage, and all other claims against the tenants are shut out until Scully gets his rent. Each tenant is obliged to sign a lease for a period of five years. On unimproved lands the tenant pays only the taxes the first two years. The third year he pays the taxes and $1 an acre and the fourth and fifth years he pays the taxes and $1.50 an acre. No provision is made in the lease for a renewal, and at its expiration the tenant must either move off or submit to whatever rent the landlord chooses to exact. In leasing an unimproved farm the tenant gets nothing but the land. All improvements must be made at his own expense, the landlord furnishing absolutely nothing. Consequently the Scully farms do not present a very attractive appearance. As a rule the tenants, having no aspiration beyond the more task of keeping body and soul together, are shiftless and improvident, and make little or no effort to improve their condition, all ambition seeming to be exhausted in providing shanties for their families to live in and shelter for their stock. Having no money to start on, most of the tenants are compelled to hire out to their more prosperous neighbors during the first two years of the struggle, and they are satisfied if, during the first two years, they succeed in breaking the wild prairie lands and raising enough seed-corn to feed their stock. The three remaining years they can raise from thirty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre, and by close economy quit the place when their lease expires as well off as when they began.

A SPECIMEN FARM.

While at Marysville THE TRIBUNE'S representative paid a visit to one of Scully's tenants. A more barren and poverty-stricken farm can hardly be imagined. It consisted of eighty acres of as fine bottom land as there is to be found in the State, but although it had been occupied for three years it was almost devoid of improvements. The tenant, as lazy and dirty a specimen of shiftless humanity as ever disgraced a farming community, was found seated in a miserable dugout, toasting his shins before a half-famished fire. At frequent intervals a gust of wind would swirl down the stove-pipe, driving a dense volume of sooty smoke into the single apartment of the domicile. When the reporter entered he was unable to see anything through the cloud of smoke. For a short time the door was left ajar, and the smoke disappeared, but only to return with the next gust of wind. The choking sensation caused by the smoke was nothing compared with the other odors that pervaded this underground castle, the very atmosphere of which was freighted with rheumatism and malaria.

The tenant, without rising from his seat or removing his feet from the oven, greeted the visitor with a discordant grunt. A short time after, when a visit was made to the hog-pen, a consumptive-looking boar gave vent to the same peculiar expression. On the other side of the stove, with her feet propped up on top of the hearth, was an angular, raw-boned female, who seemed to find a solace from her trials and troubles in drawing clouds of tobacco smoke from a blackened and broken-stemmed clay pipe. This was the farmer's wife. Scattered about the room in wild confusion were a half-dozen young savages, who set up an unearthly bellowing when they caught sight of the stranger. A fusillade of cuffs and kicks administered by the mother quieted their cries, and they contented themselves with daubing molasses on the visitors' overcoat. The domicile in which this family of eight lived consisted of a single room, or, more properly speaking, cellar. It was nothing more than a hole in the ground, dug to a depth of six feet and thatched over with brush and sod. The walls of the black earth were covered with a single layer of brown paper and the floor of earth was beaten almost as hard as rock. The furniture consisted of a badly-broken cook-stove with a brick at each corner to serve for the long-lost legs, two cracked bedsteads, a deal table, and a few wooden chairs. In one corner was a large pine box, in which was kept the crockery and eatables. That was all. The atmosphere was so damp that one could feel it creeping into his bones, and the reporter was glad to make a hasty exit when the tenant suggested that they take a look about the place. On leaving the dug out it was seen that there was nothing to mark its whereabouts but a joint of rusty stove-pipe, which protruded from the roof, and the newspaper man wondered how in the world his host ever found it when he came home from town late at night. He mentioned this to the tenant and the latter replied that sometimes when he had "taken too much pizen" he slept in the stable. This stable was a marvelous specimen of prairie architecture. A hole in the ground, about fifteen feet square, had been dug to a depth of three feet. Four poles, one at each corner, held up the roof, which was made of brush, covered with hay. There was a trough for the horses to eat from and two pegs from which was suspended what had originally been a set of harness, but which now looked more like a Chinese puzzle in leather and rope. The horses were mere animated frames, with a covering of skin, and would have caused the arrest of the owner if driven through the streets of Chicago. A half dozen cows were shivering on the lee side of a haystack. There were a number of hens hopping about the stable, and, judging from the appearance of the horses, their attenuated frames formed a nightly perch for the fowls to roost on. In the hog-pen a dozen consumptive swine were wallowing in mud nearly two feet deep. There was a crib full of corn which the tenant said he was holding for a "rise in the market," and the eighty acres of land, part of which was yet unbroken, were covered with cockle-burrs. There was not a vestige of fence or hedge about the place, and the tenant said he had to haul his water over a mile. He would not drive a well, as when his lease expired he could not take it with him, and he did not propose making any improvements that would benefit the landlord.

This is a fair specimen of a Scully farm. There are a few that are better and some that are worse. In Nuckolls County less than 1,000 of the 50,000 acres are under cultivation, but an effort is to be made this spring to obtain tenants.

EXTENSIVE POSSESSIONS.

Scully owns about 40,000 acres in the southern part of Kansas. Nearly one-third of Marion County belongs to him, about 20,000 acres having been purchased from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company. In the adjoining County of Chase, along the Cottonwood, he owns upwards of 10,000 acres, but nearly all of the lands in both of these counties are unimproved. F. W. Fox of Marion Centre has been appointed agent for the Marion and Chase Counties lands and will set about securing tenants at once. Butler County, which adjoins both Marion and Chase Counties on the south, contains nearly 8,000 acres of Scully's estate. About four years ago he bought a large tract in the northern part of the county from C. W. Potwin of Zanesville, O., for $7 an acre and he has since added to his purchase whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself. J. A. Rhoades of Augusta was appointed agent for the lands and he has succeeded in leasing all of Scully's Butler County possessions. There are seventeen tenants in all, and some tenants occupy an entire section. The terms under which the Butler County lands are leased differ somewhat from the mode in Marshall County, inasmuch as the tenant and landlord have taken equal chances, the landlord receiving one-third of the crop for his rent. Scully, however, does not approve of this plan, and this year the tenants must pay a cash rental of from $2 to $3.50 an acre, besides the taxes. Mr. Rhoades says he has been quite fortunate in his dealings with the tenants, and has never had to bring suit in order to collect rent. The only tenant who has been ejected was a man named Weaver, who came from Lincoln, Ill. Weaver had been one of Scully's tenants in Illinois, and began circulating stories derogatory to the landlord. Scully learned of this and at once ordered the lease canceled.

MR. SCULLY'S HATRED OF LUXURIES.

A business-man of Augusta described to THE TRIBUNE reporter an incident that illustrates the personality of Scully. The Butler County lands, as well as all other lands in Kansas and Nebraska, had been purchased by John Scully, and after the latter died William Scully decided to pay a visit to his Western estates. About a year ago he apprised his agents of his intention, and they were instructed to be in readiness to receive him. Mr. Rhoades, the Butler County agent, realizing that he should show some deference to his employer, hired the finest conveyance to be had in Augusta and met him at the depot. Scully, so the reporter's informant said, acknowledged the act by pitching his traps into the carriage and himself walking ten blocks through the rain to Mr. Rhoades' residence. On entering the house he was warmly greeted by Mrs. Rhoades. Then he took off his coat and hat, threw them on the centre-table, and sat down in a corner of the parlor on the floor. In vain did the disgusted housewife beseech him to occupy a chair, but not once during his four days' stay is he credited with having sat on anything but the floor. This apparent eccentricity he explained by saying that he was a plain man, and did not indulge in luxuries. Other striking characteristics impressed the simple-minded people of Kansas that the great "English Lord" belonged to a school of gentility that is practically unknown in this country.

HEAVY DAMAGES DEMANDED.

A Leading Milwaukee Merchant Sued by a Young Woman Under Peculiar Circumstances.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 18.—[Special.]—The papers in an important action for damages were filed here late today. The complainant is Gertrude M. Tesch and the defendant is Henry Niedecken Sr., one of the best-known merchants in the city. The complaint alleges that Miss Tesch was induced to come to this country in 1868 to take charge of the home of Mr. Niedecken, under the promise that she would ever be regarded as a member of the family. She continued to occupy the position of a daughter until the fall of 1882, when she was summarily dismissed from the house. Failing to get any explanation of the cause of her dismissal or recompense for her long service, Miss Tesch has begun the present action and expects to gain heavy damages.

NO BOOM MATERIALIZED.

MORE SIGHTSEERS THAN BIDDERS AT THE REAL-ESTATE CALL.

Fifty-Nine Pieces of Property Offered Worth Nearly Half a Million Dollars—Six Sales Aggregating $59,977—Some of the Explanations Why the Sale Didn't Come Up to the Expectations—All the Scenic Accessories Present in Abundance, but the Lime-Light Does Not Work.

The auction sale at Central Music-Hall last evening under the auspices of the Chicago Real-Estate Board was not the success that the most enthusiastic advocates of the enterprise had expected. The number of pieces of property offered was fifty-nine, worth perhaps $500,000, and the number sold was only six, the aggregate of the prices paid being $56,977. The most careful and conscientious efforts had been made by the committee of the board to insure the success of the venture, and in the execution of the plan in the hall the details were well carried out by the auctioneers and others. The attendance was quite large, the parquet being nearly filled, and there was a sprinkling of people in the gallery. Some women were present, and a few of them were among the bidders. A band of music was on hand to cheer up the crowd, and the arts of the auctioneer were called into play, as usual, to keep up the interest. It became evident, however, before the proceedings had gone far that the audience were there to see and not to buy. Many of the best and most experienced judges of realty in the city were there, but they manifested little interest in what was going on. Everybody seemed to expect his neighbor to bid. The first offerings were made according to a plan outlined by the committee, but, later, persons present were requested to designate any on the lists which were furnished to every one in the hall that they might wish to buy. Even some of these items failed to get a bid. Such of the audience as went there to see a free show then began to leave, and after a time the sale was stopped before the list was exhausted. The sales will be continued at the rooms of the board each day at 1:10 p. m., and the committee announce their determination to make the experiment a success. Some changes will probably be made in the plan of action, and the system may yet become a part of the real-estate machinery of Chicago.

Various explanations were made of the indifference with which the sale was received. It was the purpose of the board to place the upset prices below the real market values, and it is the testimony of impartial experts that in many instances at least they carried out that purpose. Very little complaint was to be heard as to prices, and a good deal of surprise was expressed at the unwillingness of those present to buy. It was thought by some that the size of the hall was an objection, and that it is not in keeping with the character of realty to offer it in a manner involving many of the accessories of a show. There was criticism, too, of one of the auctioneers, who asked advances of $5 or $10 on a bid where the property was worth several thousand. This it was believed belittled the property. It was evident that comparatively few persons in the audience had examined the properties, as there were many questions asked that might have been easily answered before the sale began if the party had interest enough in the matter to make the inquiry. Perhaps the best explanation is that the method was new to the city. People investing money do not take kindly to new methods. The experiment on a smaller scale may succeed.

PRELIMINARIES.

The list of property for sale comprised twenty-four pieces on the West Side, thirteen on the North Side, and twenty-two on the South Side. There were seated on the stage representing the Call Board: Charles H. Mulliken, N. T. Gassette, R. C. Givens, W. W. Baird, and C. P. Silva, and Mr. E. A. Cummings, President of the Real Estate Board. Mr. Cummings opened the proceedings with a few remarks on the real-estate trade in Chicago. He said that the real-estate market here was one of the best in the world, and he could see no reason why real estate should not be sold here the same way as in New York, Boston, and other large cities. The Real-Estate Board, he claimed, had been doing good work in advancing the real-estate interests in Chicago, and had inaugurated the call-board system of selling real estate.

Among the prominent persons identified with the real-estate interests of the city present were Potter Palmer, S. D. Kimbark, E. S. Dreyer, Lumley Ingledew, W. D. Kerfoot, E. A. Cummings, H. H. Gage, L. R. Giddings, T. B. Bryan, George P. Bay, H. J. Furber, John D. Jennings, F. Hathaway, S. W. Connell, O. B. Sampson, H. S. Osborn, H. L. Hill, J. B. Galloway, R. C. Givens, A. H. Blackall, G. L. Warner, W. C. Merigold, L. B. Otis, William Devine, G. P. Olinger, Jacob Weil, F. L. Fake, Jame P. Black, F. A. Henshaw, J. M. Marshall, Erust Prussing, C. J. Hambleton, B. F. McConnell, E. J. Wickham, Godfrey Schmid, R. S. Cox, E. F. Getchell, Lyman Baird, J. L. Cothran, Walter Lister, J. H. Murphy, Rockford; J. F. Richmond, F. P. Elliot, Nelson Thomasson, H. C. Morey, A. C. Merriam, E. Nelson Blake.

THE FIRST SALE.

Mr. R. C. Givens began the sale by offering the piece of property Nos. 2523 and 2525 Michigan avenue, 42¾x170 feet, with two frame dwellings and frame barn thereon. The upset price was put at $10,000. The property had been valued for a loan within the last year for $24,000. The first bid was $12,000, and, after a great deal of eloquence on Mr. Givens' part and many questions from the audience as to the incumbrance of the property, the bidding slowly went up to $15,800, at which figure it was knocked down to E. S. Dreyer.

The next piece put up was a vacant lot 20x80 feet at No. 61 North Clark street. The upset price was fixed at $10,000, and after some lively "piecemeal," or light increase, bids the property was sold to Mrs. George Krick for $12,000.

The two-story store and flats property at No. 3166 Archer avenue didn't take well, and after a great deal of energetic talk to dispose of it by the auctioneer it was finally passed.

A vacant lot 35x150 feet on Colorado avenue, near Genesee street, and fronting Garfield Park, was put up on very easy terms, the payments to be made in installments to suit the purchaser. The upset price was $700. It was sold to Jacob Weil for $770.

Mr. Baird offered a two-story stone front house at No. 3809 Michigan avenue, with a lot 20x135 feet, the starting price being $7,210. The auctioneer tried hard to stir up some bids, but he couldn't do so, and he was in the act of passing the property in disgust when it was bought by Mrs. James E. Church at the starting price.

It may be said that Mr. Baird did not meet with much encouragement to sell out the village, for after three offers over which he talked himself hoarse and sold only one piece, he gave up the floor to Mr. Mulliken.

WORKING HARD FOR A TRADE.

Mr. Mulliken tackled the job with renewed confidence, and even got off a few jokes which took well with the audience, but his real-estate offers didn't. He put up for sale Nos. 200, 202, and 204 Fremont street, the buildings being three two-story brick dwellings on lots embracing 50x125 feet, the houses renting for $1,380 a year, the starting price being $11,639. He didn't get an offer, but he talked on just the same and ordered music by the orchestra to help the bidding, but it was no use, the property would not go, but neither would Mr. Mulliken. He finally passed the property and put up the property at No. 586 Huron street, corner of Leavitt street, a two-story frame flats on a lot 48x121½ feet, the starting price being $3,296, but this offer was also received with no greater enthusiasm, and after a great deal of eloquence was wasted upon it had to be passed. Mr. Baird again took the block, and by request put up for sale the three-story, stone-front, twelve-room dwelling at No. 396 La Salle avenue, on a lot 22½ feet front. The starting price was $9,547. There was no bidding, and the property was finally sold to Peter Willens at the starting price. Mr. Givens would not be discouraged. He got down from the stage and made a canvass of the audience and besought the men who had any money at all to come to the assistance of the board in giving the city a grand boom. He put up a vacant lot 144x132 feet on the northeast corner of Dearborn avenue and Division street. He didn't get a bid, although he begged an increase of 10 cents on the starting figures. Then he put up the Tremont street property again and sold it to E. A. Cummings for C. H. Mulliken for $11,650. This is considered the biggest bargain of the evening, and although it was clearly put before bidders, it was finally bought by one of the auctioneers. Here interest in the proceedings flagged visibly, for the audience had thinned down at least one-half. A three-story stone front house at No. 77 Rush street; residences at Nos. 742 West Jackson street and 1801 Indiana avenue; the second house from Grant place on North Clark street; No. 3135 Butterfield street; No. 2540 Prairie avenue; a vacant lot on Centre avenue near Van Buren street; No. 514 West Indiana street; seven three-story store and flat buildings at Sedgwick and Centre streets; a 50-foot lot at Madison street and Homan avenue; the residence at No. 89 Thirty-fifth street on a lot 56x231, two-story frame; and eight stores at the corner of Madison and Robey streets were put up in succession but none of them got a bid. This was not very encouraging and Mr. Cummings stopped the sale.

TRACKS ON DEARBORN STREET.

An Important Scheme on Foot for the Benefit of Property-Owners—Building Tracks and Leasing the Right to Use Them to Several Companies.

A petition has been quietly in circulation for a few days among the owners of property on Dearborn street, north of Polk, asking from the Common Council the privilege of building a street-railway from Polk street northward to the river. Several recent attempts to secure a right of way along Dearborn street for private companies have inspired this action. The Star Railway Company, which looks to Fourteenth street for its principal thoroughfare east and west, wants a track on Dearborn, and the Chicago Passenger Railway Company covets the same street in order to connect its different tracks running westward. Nothing of definit character has yet been accomplished, however, beyond securing a few scattered names on the street in support of each petition. In this view of the case the owners of the property most nearly concerned, deeming it against their interest to suffer any one line to monopolize so valuable a franchise, have conceived the idea of taking possession themselves, not, as they say, for any pecuniary profit arising out of the operation of the road itself, but in order to afford equal facilities to all railway lines that may wish to avail themselves of the privilege of using the tracks. The plan is well developed. With a capital stock of $100,000 divided into $50 shares the company proposes to build its tracks from the Chicago river to Polk street, and to lease to any other company the right to run its cars on the street upon payment of a rental proportionate to the number of cars used. The Dearborn street company itself will keep a few cars running up and down the street. The capital stock will be distributed among the property-owners at the rate of one share for every five feet, but if any owner, while consenting to the use of the street for such a purpose, is unwilling to become a stockholder the shares representing his property will be taken in the name of a trustee for the benefit of all. It is an essential feature of the plan that all shares are to be for a number of years incapable of transfer except to the members of the company, so that no one of the rival lines can gain control of the directory. This will assure to all who wish to use the tracks in a proper way the privilege of doing so at reasonable cost. Thus the largest possible amount of traffic on the road will be secured, and in the opinion of the promoters of the enterprise the street will be benefited to the greatest extent. To show that there can be no interest on the part of the stockholders to work the railroad for their own profit without regard to the welfare of the street the promoters compare the value of their property with the insignificant value of the stock which it would entitle them to subscribe for.

DRAKE WILL NOT RUN.

He Will Not Be a Candidate for the Assessorship—B. R. De Young of the Fourth Ward Will Be the Candidate.

All question as to the Republican candidate for South Town Assessor is now at an end. Frank Drake, who has held the office for so many years, and who has so often beaten his Democratic rival Fitzgerald, has decided to withdraw from the race for the nomination. That leaves the field free to Mr. De Young, who has had from the outset the enthusiastic support of the Fourth Ward Republicans, who know him well. Being assured of the nomination, he is certain of election, thanks to the new law and his own personal strength.

B. R. De Young was born in New York in 1843 and lived in Philadelphia from the time he was 1 year old till the War broke out, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers at the age of 18. He went in as a private and came out as a Captain. He had command of a detachment of about 400 men when he went into the battle of Gettysburg and he came out with eighty. He came to this city in 1865 and served one year (1870) in the regular army. He went into the insurance business and remained in it for twelve years, when he started into the real-estate and loan business. He represents a number of Eastern capitalists, loaning on real-estate mortgages, and has accumulated considerable property. He has generally taken an active part in politics in his ward, but has never sought an office and positively declined the present nomination, being induced to accept only after considerable urging by his friends.

Assessor Drake called on Mr. De Young a couple of days ago and positively denied that he was a candidate for the office. He said he would not accept under any circumstances and proffered Mr. De Young his most hearty support. All the stories about his forming a combination, he said, hadn't a word of truth in them.

Clerk Mitchell and Supervisor Shanahan said yesterday that Mr. Drake had assured them that he would not on any account be a candidate for reëlection. Since his wife's death he has had no particular motive for holding office, and is now concentrating his attention on Board of Trade business.

It is not certain who will be put up by the Democrats. But it will not be Fitzgerald, who has had enough of it, and who knows that he could not be elected.

NEW ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES.

W. S. Johnson Nominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh Ward—The Republican Candidate for the Sixth to Be Chosen at the Primaries.

The Eleventh Ward members of the Grant Club held a private meeting in the rooms of the club last night for the purpose of selecting a candidate to indorse for Alderman. After canvassing the relative strength and fitness of several men proposed for the office the first vote was taken, resulting in 18 ballots for W. S. Johnson and 4 for S. Kerr. The indorsement of Mr. Johnson was then made unanimous. Col. Daniel W. Munn was not spoken of for Alderman, as he had announced that he positively would not run. Mr. Johnson lives on Loomis street. He is a young lawyer with an office in the First National Bank Building, and has a good practice in the civil courts of the South Side. He is a descendant of Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore, who was a United States Senator and member of Andrew Johnson's Cabinet. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, a prominent Presbyterian minister at Springfield, who formerly preached in the Presbyterian church at Hyde Park, is Mr. Johnson's brother. Among those who indorsed Mr. Johnson were Gen. O. L. Mann, J. M. Leet, R. T. Crane, A. B. Hay, Gus Van Buren, Samuel Parker, F. E. Stanley, Capt. Fife, Frank Stanley, William Davidson, C. K. Lowe, Capt. L. P. Berry, O. S. A. Sprague, Haskett, the dry-goods man, C. A. Sturtevant, John C. Newcomb, William F. Osborne, and E. C. Young. Mr. Johnson was also unanimously indorsed at a private meeting in the north end of the ward last Saturday night and at another one in the south end Monday night.

A meeting of Republicans of the Sixth Ward was held last night under the auspices of the German-American Republican Club at No. 552 Blue Island avenue. About 100 men were present and George Lampey was chosen Chairman. While the meeting lasted those present had a noisy time of it. The majority of them were opposed to the candidate for Alderman selected by the convention of five delegates from each precinct—Dr. Mullen. They claimed that his nomination was illegal and against the wishes of a majority of the Republicans of the ward, and they wanted John G. Schaar put up. After a heated debate between both factions, during which the word "harmony" was frequently used, it was decided to wait until the Republican primaries would be held March 26. It was also agreed to select a member of the club to act as one of the judges in the coming primary. Dr. Mullen wishes it understood that he stands before the constituency as an American and not as the representative of any other nationality.

CUTTING OFF ST. LOUIS.

HER BIG BRIDGE IS SOON TO HAVE A FORMIDABLE RIVAL AT ALTON.

Citizens of the Sleepy Old Town, Led by Congressman Clardy, Up in Arms and Opposing the Efforts of the Central Missouri Road to Span the Mississippi—The Gould Interests at Stake—A Fight in Congress Over the Matter.

ALTON, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The opposition of Congressman Clardy of St. Louis to the Hatch charter of the Central Missouri bridge at Alton is said to be inspired partly by the Gould interest in control of the present St. Louis bridge and partly by the interest back of the proposed bridge at Chain of Rocks. The erection of a bridge here will divert much of the through traffic from St. Louis.

The Central Missouri Railroad Company was incorporated more than a year ago both under the laws of Illinois and Missouri. Some of the Illinois incorporators are associated with Chicago enterprises and have financial connections in that city, and among the Missouri incorporators are those of Kansas City, who have intimate business relations with Chicago. These facts, taken in connection with the one that the road and bridge when built will be of greater advantage to Chicago and Kansas City than to St. Louis, have led to the charge that the Central Missouri is a Chicago road. This impression the managers of the enterprise have sought to avoid, foreseeing that it might lead to such a charge as Mr. Clardy has made. The road as surveyed is the most direct route from the Mississippi River to Kansas City. It is the shortest possible link between the railroad system lying on the two sides of the river. It is a direct air line, and when completed will result in a saving of several hours in time in the transportation of through trains. The line as surveyed lies along a natural roadbed. For 200 miles of the distance the grade will not exceed ten feet to the mile; for the remainder it will not exceed forty feet. The other Missouri roads have grades ranging from thirty to forty and up to sixty feet to the mile. The difference in the cost of construction is at once manifest, for the building of a line on such a grade will not average more than 60 per cent of the cost of the other lines built on steeper grades. Neither will the cost of operation be so great nor the time employed in trips so long.

At the last meeting of the directors and stockholders the capital stock was fixed at $11,000,000. The next meeting is to be held in Hannibal some time during the present month. A branch of the road is to run from Hannibal to connect with the main line at or near Boonville. The necessity of such a road is so apparent that the attitude of opposition assumed by St. Louis is inconsistent and untenable. It has taken the form of an effort to defeat the charter introduced by Mr. Hatch, representing the Hanibal (Mo.) district in Congress. The Hatch bill leaves it optional with the company as to the erection of a span bridge, with spans of 300 feet, or a drawbridge, with a draw of 200 feet. The company favors a drawbridge, built under the Hatch specifications. The Hatch bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cullom, and passed that body. In the House it has encountered the open opposition of Clardy and other Missouri members representing Gould railroad districts, and, it is charged, the indifference of some Illinois members who are under St. Louis influences.

Maj. Ernst, the Government Engineer at St. Louis, has reversed all his previous official acts covering the construction of Mississippi River bridges by insisting that the Alton bridge shall have a draw of 400 feet. The effort to justify this decision on the theory that the new Government dykes at Alton increase the strength and rapidity of the current out of all proportion with other points where bridges are built failed to convince the Secretary of War, who adopted the views of Engineer Newton in favor of a 200-foot draw, as embodied in the Hatch bill.

The friends of the Hatch bill are not alarmed over the St. Louis opposition further than a fear that it may obstruct the work.

AS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

In the Washington correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican* occurs the following:

> Congressman Clardy is particularly anxious to hear from the St. Louis merchants regarding the Missouri Central Railroad. This road is projected to run from St. Louis to Kansas City by the way of Alton. It crosses the Mississippi at Alton, follows the north bank of the Missouri to Arrow Rock, or Boonville, where it crosses again, running thence on the southern side to Kansas City. Bills giving the company a bridge charter at Alton were introduced some time ago by Senator Cullom and Congressman Hatch. Cullom's bill has passed the Senate and is now in the House Commerce Committee, while a substitute for Hatch's bill was reported from the Commerce Committee Feb. 16, and is now on the House calendar waiting action.
>
> Meantime Mr. Clardy solicits an expression of sentiment by the St. Louis merchants. He says he is afraid the Missouri Central is a Chicago road, and that its projectors have no intention of building that part of the line which lies between East St. Louis and Alton, as he cannot learn that they have any charter for this particular link. Mr. Clardy wants to know just what is thought in St. Louis regarding the good faith of those who are represented as enlisted in this enterprise. The Cullom bill which passed the Senate and his substitute for the Hatch bill, which has been reported to the House, both authorize a drawbridge with a draw of 200 feet. Maj. Ernst in his report on the bills insisted upon a span of 400 feet, and Mr. Clardy says he will urge this amendment whenever either bill is taken up by the House.

FOR FIRST WARD ALDERMAN.

Frank Warren Having Gracefully Withdrawn, E. M. Munger Has an Excellent Chance of Nomination and Election—A First-Rate Man.

The Aldermanic situation in the First Ward is simplifying. Yesterday the following letter was received from Mr. Frank Warren, who was put in nomination by the Republican Ward Club last Saturday:

An Open Letter to the Officers and Members of the First Ward Republican Club.—GENTLEMEN: Having tendered me your indorsement for the office of Alderman of this ward, and feeling a disinclination to be a candidate for any office at this election, I indite you this open letter, positively declining the high honor and distinguished privilege. I believe there are plenty of good Republicans in the ward who would prove popular candidates, some of whom at least a portion of the party desire should make the race. For the sake of harmony I withdraw from the contest, pledging my earnest support to the nominee. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very truly yours,
F. W. WARREN.

There is now no reason why Mr. E. M. Munger should not consent to run and clean out Billy Whelan, which he could do with the greatest ease. It is urged against him that he cannot be a candidate for Alderman in the First Ward because he is a judge of election, and the new law provides that the judges shall not be candidates at the next ensuing election. According to a natural interpretation of the law, and the one the Election Commissioners put on it, it is one of the qualifications of a judge of election that he shall not be a candidate. As soon as he becomes a bona-fide candidate he thereby becomes disqualified to serve as judge, and must resign or be removed. But being a judge of election cannot prevent him from being a candidate. The Election Commissioners so construe the law, and have repeatedly accepted men as judges who protested that they were candidates, telling them they would be relieved if they were nominated or could show otherwise that they were bona-fide candidates.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Munger at the Matteson last evening and asked him if he intended to run for Alderman in the First Ward, now that Warren had withdrawn from the contest.

"I am not prepared as yet to answer that question either one way or the other," he said. "It is somewhat premature. No committee has waited upon me, and I don't know the exact feelings of the Republican party in the ward, for, as you know, I am no politician."

"Do not you think you would be elected in case your name should be proposed?"

"No, I hardly think I would, because Ald. Whelan, the present Democratic representative, was elected by about 300 majority last time, and has made a thorough canvass of the ward for his reëlection. I do not say that I would decline the nomination, but in a day or two I will be glad to give a positive answer to your first question."

Mr. Munger is mistaken as to Whelan's strength. Two years ago there were many votes cast which will not be received this time. There will be a square deal, and with that a good man is sure of a majority of several hundred. Whelan is a most obnoxious candidate. He is a professional gambler and saloonkeeper, but he has few friends even among those who know him best.

WHAT CAUSED A WRECK?

THE SECRET OF THE OREGON DISASTER STILL UNSOLVED.

No Trace of the Schooner Said to Have Smashed Into the Ill-Fated Vessel—Was an Explosive Used?—Charges of Brutality Against Members of the Crew—Their Denial—Little Hope of Raising the Sunken Monster—The Heavy Loss.

LONDON, March 18.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—I have just met Mr. Jeffreys of No. 41 Cornhill. He is well known in America as a civil engineer. For the three years past he has been a resident here. His wife and son were passengers on the Oregon. He told me he had professionally thought over such details of the alleged collision as were imperfectly reported by cable, and found himself as an engineer puzzled by the reports. He continued:

> I selected the Oregon for my wife and son because, besides knowing the vessel's great strength, I remembered having been told by Mr. Bryce Douglas of John Elder & Co., the Oregon's builders, that he thought it impossible she could ever sink, on account of her compartments and of the careful selection of material and the workmanship in her building. The Oregon is said to have been under nineteen knots speed, and no sailing vessel is likely to have been sailing to exceed twelve knots. There is no angle I can conceive of at which any sailing-vessel could have struck a steamer of that magnitude, and at that speed, and produced the injury reported. And even if the alledged colliding craft had struck the Oregon, the striking would, as seems to me, have undoubtedly thrown the alleged schooner back, but not in a manner to sink her immediately or to do so before at least some person would have noticed the schooner. I read that the horizon could have been seen at the time of the accident. I therefore immediately, Monday, suggested to a nighbor that an explosive material may have occasioned the catastrophe, and I shall believe so until the alleged schooner is identified. Naturally I thought the matter over deeply, having an interest in the passenger list.

The accident excites great interest here, and the curious disappearance of the schooner—much like Marryat's "Phantom Ship"—is much commented on.

THE MORGANS LOST OVER $50,000.

Mr. Edwin D. Morgan was asked yesterday morning how much he had lost by the wreck. He had just arrived at his office from his home in Hempstead.

"I do not know the value of the property myself and wife lost," he said. "I merely saved the clothing I wore. My wife lost nearly all her diamonds, saving only a few rings she put in her pocket. I left her this morning making a list of what property she had at the time, to forward to Mr. Brown.

Mr. Morgan's residence is a comfortable-looking mansion, with a number of stables and buildings around it, giving the grounds the appearance of a small village. Mrs. Morgan is young, fair-complexioned, with light hair, slightly curled and tied in a knot at the back of her head. She was dressed in a plain gray walking suit, and was surrounded by three or four fine-looking dogs when she greeted the reporter.

"I hurried into my stateroom," she said, "unlocked my trunks, took out my jewels and several small articles of value, packed them into a small hand valise, locked my trunks and stateroom door, and returned to the deck. I was going to put them in my pocket, but my husband thought they might drop out and be lost. I did, though, put a few rings and trinkets in my pocket; they were all I saved. On deck I found that the Captain and officers were preparing to launch the boats. Shortly after they were in the water, and when the pilot-boat came up near us the Captain gave orders to transfer the women. He said we could take nothing with us, so my husband took my satchel, ran down to our stateroom, locked it in there, and returned to the deck.

"Then a fearful scene ensued. The cowardly firemen and stokers made a rush to the boats, jumping in on top of the women and nearly capsizing the boats. The papers did not say half enough about their cowardly conduct," said Mrs. Morgan, her eyes flashing as she spoke. "Why, I saw one big, burly fellow rush up to a woman, tear the life-preserver from her and put it on himself."

"Was there any looting or robbing done by the men?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, there was," continued Mrs. Morgan. "While awaiting my turn to get in the boat I saw one man take a watch and chain from the pocket of a vest a gentleman had laid down, and put it in his pocket. There was considerable robbing done after the passengers came on deck. I don't blame the men for taking the overcoats, but they took more than coats. When we got to the pilot-boat and climbed on board the cowardly men in the rowboat climbed up on the already crowded deck of the pilot-boat and refused to leave. They took our two bags of biscuits away from us also. I am an old sailor," she said, smilingly, "and have crossed the ocean many times, but I have never seen or read of such conduct as there was on the part of the firemen and some of the men. The Oregon sunk before we were transferred to the Fulda, where we were well treated. There were only eight boats and three rafts on the Oregon. The boats held about forty-five people and the rafts very few. If it had happened earlier in the night I don't think any of the passengers would have been saved."

"Did you lose much, Mrs. Morgan?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I lost over $50,000 worth of things," said Mrs. Morgan. "I had a rare lot of old point-lace which had been in the family for years. I valued it at $10,000. I fear I cannot replace it."

"Did you have your diamonds with you?"

"Yes, I put them all in the bag which we were compelled to leave on the ship. I spent this morning in making out a list of what valuables I had on board and an estimate of their value and have sent it to Mr. Brown, the agent of the line, and asked him to send divers down to try and get my bag from my stateroom, and also told him where our stateroom was situated, but I am afraid they cannot get at it."

"Was the rest of the loss entirely in diamonds?"

"Nearly all. We are about to build a new house here, and I had been buying things to furnish it with, such as bric-à-brac and lovely tapestries. I had with me a beautiful pearl necklace which Gov. Morgan gave me, and a number of wedding presents, and a splendid pair of earrings which I would give anything not to have lost."

"Have you suffered from the effects of the excitement?"

"Yes, I have hardly recovered yet from the shock."

The reporter retired, and was met at the gate by Mr. Morgan's servant, who was with them on the Oregon.

"I lost all I had in the world," he said.

WHAT IS THE TOTAL LOSS?

Regret grew stronger and the indignation of those who are losers by the wreck increased as additional facts came to light. The praise which properly belongs to the officers of the ship for their worthy action in saving the lives of passengers has in a measure diverted attention from the fact that a gigantic blunder in the first place put this magnificent specimen of naval architecture at the mercy of the sea. There were not a few men on board the Oregon in the list of passengers whose opinions on the accident and all its phases are worth taking. These seafaring experts unite in deploring the loss of the vessel, and in insisting that only a failure to take vigorous measures of relief sent the ship to the bottom.

There is a great deal of speculation as to the chances of raising the Oregon and taking out the cargo. While many theories are advanced as to how the former plan might be carried out, serious doubt exists as to whether it would be possible to accomplish so great an undertaking. It is thought that but a short time will elapse before the sunken monster will be covered over with the shifting sand, as it is constantly sinking deeper and deeper. The utmost that could probably be done is to raise the machinery and take off the cargo, but the first may not be possible, and it is not certain that the latter would be attempted were it not that there is hope of saving some of the mail still in the hold. Lying as the Oregon does in twenty-one fathoms of water, it will be very hard work to do it. Divers can go down easily enough to that depth of course. But when it comes to exerting themselves, they cannot stay under for long and are easily tired out. The pressure of so much water is very great, and in order to do anything they must have the most favorable circumstances. It will be a battle with the elements, and a hard one at that. "We might have to lay to for four or five days at a time," said a diver, "remaining idle all the while and waiting for a favorable day. There is a good deal of risk in taking such a contract, but that is our business, and if we come to terms and make a contract with the Cunard Company we shall try to do what we can towards raising the cargo."

"Then you think it impracticable to raise the Oregon?" asked the reporter.

"Most assuredly," was the response. "Even if it could be done it would cost too much."

Of the schooner not a word has been heard. She dropped out of sight as though she had been a phantom ship, but her cruel blow into the breast of the Oregon shows her to have been a very solid craft. In time, of course, the owners will report her failure to arrive, and then it will be easy by the simple process of differentiation to determine that she must have been in that locality that eventful Sabbath morn, and that she was the cause of the disaster.

All day long the passengers came with sorrowful faces into the office of the company to ask what was to be done towards reimbursing them for their loss. They were met with the information that they would be permitted to file claims to be sent to the home office, but there was no assurance that there would be any reimbursement. Some took this with a gracious humility, others declared it was an "outrage," while the Americans promptly decided that they would put the thumb-screw of the law upon the foreign corporation, and compel it to make good the promise of the passage ticket and land passengers and baggage safely at the port of destination, or, failing, to make good the loss in solid cash. There is an understanding among the passengers that Mr. E. D. Morgan shall make a test case.

Diamonds and precious stones in large quantities were among the valuables on board the lost steamer. They were in the special care of the purser, not being stored with the general cargo, and were brought safely to shore on the Fulda. Their value cannot yet be ascertained, as the manifests of the various consignees were lost with the mails. A rough estimate, however, places the value at $100,000 to $150,000. The consignees were W. S. Hedges & Co., A. H. Smith & Co., Smith & Knapp, M. Fox & Co., E. L. Aurich, Victor, Bishop & Co., Peterson & Royce, and Stern Bros. & Co. These firms have been informed of the safety of their goods, but have not yet received them. They were all insured.

The total loss has not yet been estimated. Mr. Anton A. Raven, Vice-President of the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company, than whom no man in the city is better able to give an opinion, said:

> The vessel has been stated by the company to be worth $1,250,000. The cargo in such a fast vessel, charging high rate, was mainly dry goods freight from Manchester, Birmingham, etc., and would probably aggregate $500,000. Then it would be no surprise to find that the personal baggage reached as much or nearly as much, for you must remember that those passenger coming this way carry valuable lots of personal baggage. The mail, too, must have been very valuable. One man came in this morning saying that there were $300,000 worth of securities in the mail for his house. Just at this time, you see, there are great lots of coupons due March 1 gathered on the other side and sent here for payment. These are a dead loss, and it would not be surprising if there were a half million of them. Many, no doubt, were government coupons on the 4½ per cent bonds, interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1. The Government will be in pocket all that is lost here. The registered mail by this steamer must have been a very valuable one, so that you see the grand aggregate soon reaches to from four to five millions of dollars. The insurance is largely held on the other side, and what it is or on whom can not be told until duplicate accounts current come by the next steamer, since all the advices sent by the Oregon are gone. There were, I understand, nearly six hundred bags of mail, of which about one-sixth was saved, but much of it was not letter mail. We are waiting now to see what the report of the wrecking company is before making any conclusion about salvage.

THE PLUCKY FIREMAN.

Edward Duffy, the plucky little fireman who went over the side with Fourth Officer McManus to assist in closing the hole from the outside, says: "There were two holes, one below the water-line. This was about fourteen inches across. It was such a hole as a fist would make in a drumhead—round, with jagged edges. When we put a sail over it the piece of cloth was sucked in by the rush of water. The other hole was about three feet from the first, but above the water-line. This was about as big as a doorway, so that a man could go into the coal-bunkers, whither it led. There was a deck at the joint of the side between the two holes, so that one reached a coal-bunker and the other went into the hold."

This evidence as to the size and position of the holes comes from a man more likely to know about them than anybody else on board, since he was close to them on the outside, and his hands and shins bear deep scratches received while struggling in the water near the gap in the vessel's side.

Practical sailors wonder the more as they learn more of what took place. They ask why the steamer was not given a sharp list to starboard and in this way navigated through the smooth water into the port, at whose very threshold the blundering bit of work was done. For two hours after the smash the engines were working, but all the time the ship was taking in water through this great gash in her side; the flood poured in virtually unchecked; and, if report be true and the sluice-valves from compartment to compartment were open, then it was only a matter of a very short time before the steamer, practically abandoned from the first bump, should go down helpless to the waiting sands below.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY—ITS DENIAL.

New York *World*: Mr. F. L. Bonner, a wealthy Californian, and his wife were passengers on the ill-fated steamer, and are now stopping at the Hoffman House. Mr. Bonney had been on a long tour through Europe, and waited six weeks in order to take passage on the Oregon. He, like the majority of the passengers, was awake at the time of the collision, and after partially dressing went on deck. After telling of the confusion Mr. Bonney said:

> In what I am going to say I shall not undertake to fix any blame on any of the officers of the Cunard Line. I will simply tell you what happened to me. My wife, fortunately, obtained passage in the first boat that left the wreck. When I had seen her safely on board I turned my attention to the nearest boat. This was the first officer's gig, which was hanging at the davits, on the bow. I leaped into it, and found it was filled with about thirty coal-heavers. I took a seat in the stern, and as I did so one of the men, his face begrimed with coal, called out: "There's a —— passenger. Hand me a belaying-pin, Bill, and I'll smash his —— head open!" At the same time the scoundrel reached down into the bottom of the boat and caught up an iron belaying-pin. As the man raised the pin in the air I jumped out of the boat back to the deck of the steamer. In a moment more the gig was cut away, and those thirty coal-heavers rowed off without a passenger.
>
> As the men left the side of the ship one of the passengers, an old sea captain, called to Capt. Cottier: "There goes a boat-load of British tars without a passenger."
>
> "Keep your mouth shut," returned Capt. Cottier. "If you think you can manage those boats you'd better try it."
>
> "If I was the Captain of this ship I never would allow that to be done," said the passenger.
>
> This, continued Mr. Bonney, I saw and can swear to. Furthermore, Col. J. D. Fry, who is a well-known citizen of California, and also known here, saw what happened to me in the boat. He saw the scoundrel raise the belaying-pin and heard what was said. Let me add one more thing. That boat with the stokers, which was one of the first to leave, was the last to board the schooner Gorham. They rowed slowly around until all were taken off the steamer, for fear some of them might be made to return and take off a load of passengers.
>
> Finally, when I got a place in a boat it was crowded with passengers and crew. It was a large ship's boat, under command of Boatswain Ewing, who sat beside me in the stern, holding the rudder. This man swore at the sailors at the oars until they got angry and answered him back. When the schooner circled around we missed her the first time, and Ewing took his arm from the rudder and said that it was no use to do anything more, as we were all lost.
>
> "Why in —— don't you row!" he shouted to the men at the oars, who were crowded with the passengers.
>
> "We can't do anything until we throw overboard some of these —— passengers," answered one of the sailors. We were all alarmed at this and were afraid that the threat would be carried out at any moment. I held a baby in my arms that some one had dropped from the ship's side, and nearly every one was crowded in so that resistance would have been very hard. But this serves as a sample of the brutality to which the passengers were treated by the crew of the Oregon. I have told you what I saw and know, and can relate ten times as much more that was told me by others, but I will confine myself only to what I can state on oath.
>
> As to the looting of cabins and state-rooms I cannot say positively. This I do know. I saw several greasy, dirt-begrimed coal-heavers on the schooner Gorham and afterwards on the Fulda wearing overcoats with fur collars and silk linings. I recognized some of them as belonging to passengers. They must have come from the cabins, for there were none of them on the deck of the Oregon.

WRECKAGE.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A pilot boat which had been cruising around the wrecked steamer Oregon for two days reports having picked up between forty and fifty bags of mail and a hand-satchel marked G. S. Frances.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 18.—The steamer Monohansett arrived here this morning with a portion of the mail of the steamship Oregon, picked up on her passage to this port.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 18.—The schooner Wild Pigeon, which arrived here this morning, brought three mail-bags from the wreck of the Oregon, picked up off Fire Island. One bag contained official letters for Washington, another letters for New York, and a third papers for Quebec. They were delivered to the post-office here and were forwarded this afternoon.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., March 18.—The schooner Jessie Lena of Pascagoula arrived here this morning with a mail bag marked "For New York from London" picked up near Fire Island. The Captain saw other mail bags, but did not pick them up. The schooner Ellie F. Lang, which was reported arriving at New London the 15th inst. with three of the crew of the wrecked steamer Oregon on board, arrived here this morning. Capt. Harding states that the report was an error, as he had none of the crew on board.

"RUCUS."

Your regular-built Texan in speaking of an encounter or mêlée nearly always terms it a "rue us." Where they got the term, Heaven only knows, but if "dude" and "bulldoze" can find a place in Webster, "rucus" ought to go to.—*Fort Worth (Tex.) Gazette.*

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

A WHISPER THAT SPARKS WILL RESIGN IN DISGUST.

Alleged Discovery of a Species of Inoculation That Is a Protection Against Hog Cholera—Another Phase of the Eads Ship-Railway Scheme—The Matter of Claims—Dement's Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—There is a whisper that Land-Commissioner Sparks is going to resign in disgust. The rapidity with which Secretary Lamar, through the medium of Assistant Secretary Jenks' legal opinions, is reversing his important decisions is said to be the moving cause. The Brittin case is the latest, but the promise that the famous homestead decision of April last will be upset is even more humiliating. It was on this that Sparks based his Presidential aspirations. A little more discretion would probably have saved him his recent troubles. No one questioned his honesty or good intentions, and there was admitted to be a fine field for stopping land-grabbing frauds by the big corporations. But to do this successfully it was necessary to pay some regard to both the past and the future, while Sparks declined to be hampered by either precedents or possible consequences. The result was that Jenks, who is the admitted legal head of the department, found it necessary to call a halt. Now his chief business is in explaining to Secretary Lamar why Sparks is wrong.

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For the last six or seven years Dr. Salmon, the Veterinary Surgeon of the Agricultural Department, and his corps of assistants have been studying hog-cholera. They found that the disease assumed somewhat different aspects in different parts of the country, but that it had the same general characteristics, and they were soon convinced that it was by germs. They experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining cases in the first stages. The disease takes the form of large ulcers in the intestines, and as it proceeds the germs change materially. But recently the disease broke out near this city, and the doctor had an opportunity to observe it in all its stages. By this observation he found that an important germ in the incipiency of the disease had been formerly overlooked. The cases near this city were studied with great minuteness and a species of inoculation devised that was a protection against the disease. It will be necessary to demonstrate that the cholera that rages in other portions of the country is the same as this, and, if so, it is thought that success is close at hand. The inoculation that was performed here was by means of a hypodermic syringe.

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The Senate Commerce Committee having cast a tie vote on the Eads ship-railway scheme at its last meeting, the bill went over until Jones of Florida could be heard from. He was believed to favor the bill, and it was left for those members of the committee who are working for it to write Jones and get him to come to the Capital and break the tie. At today's meeting of the committee it was found that no one had heard from the Senator from Florida except the newspaper dispatches that he was opposed to the measure. The question then arose how to dispose of the bill without his aid, and the plan was adopted of referring it back to the sub-committee, to which two new members—Senators Frye and Kenna—both opponents of the bill, were added, and Senator Coke was named in Mr. Vest's place. Messrs. Conger and Cameron are the other two members. This committee will try to frame a new bill, embodying a number of propositions made by the promoters of the enterprise, who are trying to overcome some of the more objectionable features of their scheme. As its essence is a drain on the United States Treasury it is not easy to see how they can do this except by withdrawing their bill entirely.

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The House today spent an hour discussing one of the many bills for lightening the burden of Congress in considering claims against the Government. It confers jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to investigate private and domestic demands other than War claims against the United States. The court is empowered simply to investigate the facts and its finding is to be the basis for Congressional action.

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Another executive session was held today, but Col. Morrison's friends weren't ready to reconsider Surveyor-General Dement's confirmation. There was an unusually full attendance of Senators, and a better opportunity could not have been presented to undo the action of last week. The Morrison literary bureau has been promising that the reconsideration would surely come this week, but the failure to do anything at today's executive session increases the chances that the motion to reconsider will be pigeonholed. Some of the Republican Senators who dodged the vote last week are anxious to have the subject dropped.

IOWA MANUFACTURERS OBJECT.

Seeking to Defeat a Sweeping Employers' Liability Act Introduced in the Senate.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 18.—[Special.]—The Manufacturers' Union of Dubuque has issued an appeal to every manufacturer in the State of Iowa to defeat the bill introduced by Senator Knight of this county providing for what it terms "a most disastrous measure against the manufacturing industries of the State." The bill contains nine sections. The first provides how many employés shall be employed in a certain space. Other sections provide for fire-escapes, ventilators, and sanitary condition, and prohibits the use of explosives or inflammable material. But the principal section to which the manufacturers object is the following:

> That every person, firm, or corporation being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any factory, workshop, or other place where labor is employed, and who employs labor therein, shall be liable to every person employed by him for injury sustained by such person through the negligence of any other servant or employé of such employer, and any contract by an employé waiving the benefit of this section shall be invalid.

Sec. 8 provides that in all suits to recover money due for labor an attorney's fee shall be allowed the plaintiff; that a debt for labor shall have priority over all claims in case of attachment against the employer or of his making a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and that as against a debt of $100 none of the exemptions as now allowed by law shall apply. The measure is now before the Labor Committee and a delegation of manufacturers from this city has gone to Des Moines to endeavor to defeat it. It is claimed that Senator Knight's purpose in offering this bill is to bid for the laboring vote to assist him politically. The appeal to the manufacturers of the State is signed by every manufacturer and a large majority of the jobbers of Dubuque.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 18.—In the House today a bill was introduced to abolish the Board of Capitol Commissioners. The Committee on Railroads reported favorably on a bill defining the duties of the Railroad Commissioners and giving them power to fix maximum rates. The Riley bill determining the number of grand and trial jurors was passed under suspension of the rules with no dissenting vote. It is similar to the Miles Senate bill, and reduces the number of grand jurors to five in counties of less than 16,000 population, and seven in counties having more than that. The House also ordered engrossed the Roach bill providing that when any railroad employé is injured in the discharge of duty and sues for damages the burden of proof of contributory negligence on his part must be shown by the defendants.

On third reading the Senate passed the Gatch bill regulating the organization and operation of mutual-benefit associations; also the Clark bill suppressing the circulation of obscene literature. Senator Gatch introduced a joint resolution requesting the Iowa members of Congress to endeavor to secure indemnity for all persons who have settled on the Des Moines River lands now in controversy, provided that such indemnity shall not exceed in land more than 160 acres. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Senate spent the afternoon in further consideration of the Clark Temperance bill. Speeches were made against it by Messrs. Knight, Dodge, and Wolfe and for it by Mr. Sutton. The debate will be resumed tomorrow.

AGAINST ANY CHANGE IN THE TARIFF.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 18.—The workingmen of this city are arranging for a series of mass-meetings to be held to protest against any change in the tariff. The plan is to hold large tariff rallies in each of the larger cities of the country. The first meeting will be held at Pittsburg about April 15, then at Philadelphia, Albany or Buffalo, Boston, Portland, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Wheeling, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Chattanooga, and Birmingham, Ala. These meetings will not be confined to workingmen alone—that is, to mechanics or laboring men—but will be open to all merchants or professional men who take an interest in tariff matters.

NEW YORK.

More Speculation Over the Price Paid by Mr. Walters of Baltimore for the Peachblow Vase—Mrs. Grant Discharges a $25,000 Obligation—In General.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—The much-talked-of Peachblow vase from Mrs. Mary J. Morgan's collection has finally found a resting-place in the porcelain collection of Mr. William T. Walters of Baltimore. It has been shipped there by the American Art Association, and that association has received from Mr. Walters checks for $40,000 on account of his purchases, which included the now famous Peachblow vase. The question agitating art circles, and which is discussed in every club in the city, is whether Mr. Walters paid $18,000 for the vase. He has recently stated in an interview in two papers in Baltimore that he did not pay any such sum for it. Mr. Moir, administrator of the Morgan estate, says the American Art Association will certainly turn over $18,000 for the vase to Mrs. Morgan's heirs; and Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer who sold it, says that the vase was bought for Mr. Walters for $18,000, and that the estate will receive that sum for it. Mr. Kirby was asked, if the sale was bona fide, why it is impossible to get the names of the bidders other than that of Mr. Smith who started it at $5,000, and one or two others who ran it up to $14,500. The person who subsequently bid $17,100 on it was unknown to all present. Mr. Kirby said it was none of the public's business who the bidders were. It was not until today that he even knew the name of the man who bid $17,100. "He was from Chicago," said Mr. Kirby. When asked his name Mr. Kirby replied: "Well, rival dealers have been very anxious to find that out, as well as to find out where he came from. He was a large buyer at the sale, but I only knew him as 'P. D. Q.' of Chicago." His bid was a bona fide bid, Mr. Kirby thinks, and he says the man, who was only known at the time of the sale as "Mr. Ferguson," can be produced at any time to prove the actuality of his bid.

It is now well known that Mrs. Morgan paid only $12,000 for it originally, instead of $15,000. The vase was at the rooms of the American Art Association before Mrs. Morgan purchased it, and it was then offered to a well-known connoisseur for several thousand dollars less than she paid for it. The fact that the vase was originally sold in Pekin to a collector for $175 does not necessarily imply that it is not worth a very much larger sum in America.

Mrs. Virginia Corbin, sister of Gen. Grant, was invited when the firm of Grant & Ward was in full blast to invest some of her money in their speculations. She did not like Ward when she met him and declined. But she afterward put $25,000 in Col. Grant's hands and he put it in the firm. The bursting of the bubble left Mrs. Corbin minus her money. A few days ago Mrs. Corbin received a certified check for $25,000 from Mrs. Grant in settlement of the debt.

A judgment was entered today in the County Clerk's office upon the report of Referee Hamilton Cole in the suit of G. C. Holt, assignee of Ferdinand Ward, against William S. Warner, which amounts to $1,401,908, and is made up as follows: $1,255,361 surplus paid by Ward to Warner over the amount which he invested in the so-called contracts, interest to the amount of $140,391, making $1,395,752, and the costs to be paid by Warner to Julien T. Davies to the amount of $6,156.

Interesting facts have come to light since the arrest a night or two ago of George Wilkes, alias Willis, and Joe Reilly, alias Elliott, the expert forgers who are wanted in Rochester. Concerning the revelations made the *Herald* prints the following:

> The motive for the murder of Mary Chapman, the handsome wife of Joseph B. Chapman, the American forger and counterfeiter, which occurred fourteen years ago in London, Eng., was revealed for the first time last night by Police Inspector Byrnes, who had discovered that her slayer, Carl Sisscovitch, alias "Dago," is serving out a long term in the penitentiary at Cleveland, O. The suspicion has long existed that the woman was assassinated on account of jealousy, but such was not the case. About a year before the murder Joseph B. Chapman, Joseph Reilly, alias Elliott, and Sisscovitch were arrested in Turkey for forgery and were sentenced to prison. Mrs. Chapman, upon learning of her husband's arrest, left London and proceeded to Turkey, and, making her way into prison, she was only able to communicate with Reilly and Sisscovitch. Chapman at the time had been guilty of a breach of discipline and was undergoing punishment in a dark cell on bread and water. Reilly and his associate promised to assist in the escape of Chapman if Mrs. Chapman would supply them with files and other tools. The woman smuggled all these implements into the prison, and before the men made any attempt to break jail she started back for London. A few months later Reilly and Sisscovitch escaped from the prison without making the slightest effort to assist Chapman. The fugitives fled to London, and when Mrs. Chapman became aware of their treachery she threatened to expose them to the authorities. Her murder followed the threat, and before the discovery of the crime Reilly and Sisscovitch had vanished.

John Joseph McMahon was today in the Circuit Court sentenced to five years in Auburn Prison for stealing. He was messenger for the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, and in August, 1884, was sent to an express office with $20,000 for trans-shipment. He returned with a forged receipt. When this was discovered McMahon, who had deposited the money with a friend, fled to Canada. His friend squandered the money and died and McMahon returned and surrendered himself.

In an old tumble-down building at No. 418 East Eleventh street Thomas Jackson was asphyxiated by gas and his wife and son and another man were almost dead when rescued.

MORTUARY MATTERS.

Mrs. Ellen Cox.

Mrs. Ellen Cox, mother of the well-known contractors, Cox Bros., died at the residence of her son, Mr. Thomas Cox, No. 254 North Franklin street, Tuesday morning of acute bronchitis. She has been a resident of Chicago for more than twenty years, and was in apparently good health up to within a few days of her death.

Her only daughter, Sister Jane de Chantel of St. Joseph Convent, St. Louis, arrived in the city yesterday morning for the purpose of attending the funeral. The funeral ceremonies will take place tomorrow from her late residence to Church of the Holy Name, where a requiem high mass will be solemnized; the funeral cortége will proceed by carriages to Calvary for interment.

Arrival of the Remains of the Late Senator Miller in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18.—When the train bearing the remains of the late Senator Miller from Washington arrived at Colfax they were formally transferred to the committee from San Francisco by Senator Jones on behalf of the Senate and the Congressional Committee. On their arrival here, under escort of military and commercial organizations, the remains were taken to Trinity Church Mortuary Chapel, where they will lie in state until the funeral, Sunday next.

Death of a New England Heroine.

SCITUATE, Mass., March 18.—Miss Abigail Bates died yesterday, aged 89 years. She was one of the two heroines who, during the war of 1812, drove the British forces from this harbor by concealing themselves in the bushes and playing vigorously upon the fife and drum, thereby lead the enemy to believe that a large force was ready to receive them.

Gen. Devereux to Be Buried Tomorrow.

CLEVELAND, O., March 18.—The funeral of Gen. Devereux, late President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Cornelius Vanderbilt and the New York members of the Board of Directors will be present.

Col. Pinkney Lugenbiel.

DETROIT, Mich., March 18.—Col. Pinkney Lugenbiel, U. S. A., retired, died in this city tonight. He entered the Military Academy in 1835, and served with distinction in the Mexican War and the Rebellion. He was retired Feb. 6, 1882.

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR HAZING.

A Chicago Boy Bounced in a Blanket at Akron, O., Causes Some Trouble.

CLEVELAND, O., March 18.—There is considerable excitement among the students of Buchtel College, at Akron, O., over the outcome of a little hazing expedition. A few nights since Harry Morris, a student, whose home is in Chicago, was bounced in a blanket. Yesterday he caused the arrest of S. L. Thompson, a senior, on a charge of assault and battery. Today three other students—R. B. Welsh, A. A. Kohler, and E. O. Phillips—were arrested on a similar charge. Morris' father has arrived at Akron, and he threatens to carry the cases to the highest court if necessary. The faculty refused before the arrests were made to entertain Morris' complaint.

CLEVELAND TAKEN DOWN.

MR. SPOONER SHOWS THE FALLACY OF THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

A Strong Legal Argument on the Part of the Wisconsin Senator—Important Action in Regard to the Suspended Collectors—Only Removed Because the Offices Were Wanted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Senator Spooner has added to the reputation which his eulogy on Hendricks gave him. This afternoon after Mr. Van Wyck had offered as an amendment to the resolutions concerning the Duskin case the following: "And in all such cases of removal the matter of confirmation shall be considered in open session of the Senate," which was ordered printed, the antediluvian Joe Brown of Georgia prosed along an hour or more and had emptied the Senate Chamber and galleries in expressing his views on the controversy with the President. When the new Wisconsin Senator took the floor the cloak-rooms were promptly vacated and a great many House members flocked over to hear him. The opening speech of Edmunds and the saucy reply of Kenna did not attract more attention nor make a deeper impression than did the argument of Senator Spooner. In support of the majority report, he said he would make no attempt to disguise the fact, or apologize for it, that the fortunes of the Republican party were very dear to him. He would not attempt to deny that he wished that party might here and elsewhere reap every fair party advantage which might be taken from the blunders and shortcomings, if any such there were, of this Administration. He continued:

> But I trust that I do not forget and shall not forget that I am a Senator of the United States as well as a Republican, and that as a Senator my first duty is always to the people, and that I have no right to take action here to subserve a party interest which would be harmful to the interests of the people. I deny that the Republican majority of the Senate desires to hamper the President.

ON LEGAL GROUNDS.

Feeling his way carefully, he was soon on familiar legal ground in dissecting the constitutional points which Democratic Senators had sought to raise. Taking up the Tenure-of-Office act, section by section, he showed pretty clearly that the muddy argumentation which had been going on proceeded from very incomplete ideas of what the act itself was, and that the power of removal as well as of appointment was in the President and Senate acting together, and that what was in his sole discretion, absolute, was the power of suspension during a recess of the Senate.

There was a broad hint that some of the Bourbon orators did not know what they were talking about. He said:

> One source of much confusion in this debate was a confounding by the Democratic Senators of suspensions with removals. A suspension did not mean a removal. It was a very different thing. To suspend an officer caused a temporary cessation of his functions; to remove caused a permanent cessation. To suspend the writ of habeas corpus was one thing; to obliterate it was another and quite a different thing. A suspended officer was not a removed officer; for if the Senate refused to confirm his successor the suspended man returned to the office. The Supreme Court had so decided. [Mr. Spooner read from the decisions of the courts to show this.] The President had declined to furnish the papers called for because, forsooth, they would enable the Senate to see the reasons for the suspension; they would enable us to see that he had exercised the power of suspension wantonly. No power could be so dangerous to the Republic as the power thus asserted by the President that papers relating to the public business on the files of the Government were his private papers, to be removed from the files, buried in the cellars of the White House, or carted off to Buffalo if he chose, merely because he had used them in exercising his power of suspension. If this was so, then it rested with any Chief Executive to lock the door upon the House and Senate and defeat all investigation.

INNOCUOUS DESUETUDE.

Senator Spooner's treatment of the President's message was especially happy. In his hands the "innocuous desuetude" phrase was very skillfully turned on its author. The terms always provoked a smile, Mr. Spooner said, but there was nothing to smile at. This was a Government of law; and he was sorry the Chief Executive of the Republic should have used such words of any law that stood on the statute-books. It was a dangerous time when the President of the United States, with an oath registered in Heaven, to "take care that the laws should be faithfully executed," should send a message to the Senate saying that a statute had fallen into harmless disuse, though the statute remained on the books. If there ever was a time when there was need of respect for law it was now, when in many States thoughtful men were turning blanched faces to the future. How could the people be expected to yield cheerful obedience to the statutes when the first citizen of the Republic—himself charged with their execution—was heard asserting that a statute could harmlessly fall into disuse? But Mr. Spooner said the President did not believe his own statement—his acts had been better than his words, for he had sent in a large number of nominations of men to take the places of officers suspended by him under the authority of the very act to which reference had been made.

At this point, Mr. Spooner still having the floor, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned. While his speech was chiefly on legal points and was directed to the lawyers in the Senate, the clearness and directness with which his points were put made the subject plain to all his hearers. The conclusion of his remarks tomorrow is looked forward to with unusual interest, because today he infused new life into a debate that was becoming very dreary.

CLEVELAND ADMITS THE CORN.

The President admits that he has been making changes for purely political reasons. When the controversy with the Senate began the mugwump organs supporting Mr. Cleveland declared the whole object of the Senate fight was to force an admission that there had been one single removal or suspension for political reasons. They were positive he would never do this, even indirectly, but after a deal of palavering between Secretary Manning and Chairman Morrill of the Finance Committee, a step has been taken which will relieve suspended Internal Revenue Collectors from any cloud under which they may have rested. The President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, gives a certificate that the suspended officials have not been removed because of any charges affecting their moral or official characters. If this is not an admission that they were removed because their places were wanted for Democrats the Republican members of the Finance Committee don't know what such an admission would really be. In most cases the suspended officials accepted the suspension as the natural outcome of a change in parties. For instance, one of the removed Iowa Collectors had gone to Chicago to practice law and assuredly had no idea of ever resuming his office. But he thought his old neighbors had a right to know whether he was displaced because not a proper person to hold a public office or simply because his position was wanted for a Democrat. The Republican Senators were of the same way of thinking, and, after numerous interviews between Secretary Manning and Chairman Morrill, the Democratic Administration finds itself of this mind also. Of course, there is a labored effort to show that it hasn't come down a peg, but this will be judged from the actual proceeding rather than from its own assertions. The plan adopted has been for the Finance Committee to address a letter to Secretary Manning in the case of every individual Internal Revenue Collector. The Secretary writes a diplomatic reply, protesting that he cannot give reasons, etc., because the President has directed him, etc. But he takes pleasure in stating that there is nothing on file in his department reflecting in any way on the moral or official character of John Smith, late Internal Revenue Collector of blank district. On this showing the Finance Committee hasre commended two or three batches of Collectors for confirmation. There are still about forty cases, concerning which the Secretary of the Treasury has not replied. If there are any charges against the suspended officials under the forms of the letter it is difficult to see how they could be withheld, since a certificate of moral and official character could not be granted. The policy followed in the internal revenue cases has been discussed today mainly with respect to its influence on the other suspended officials.

Though the revenue officers do not have any fixed tenure, the dissimilarity is not so great that the same policy could not be followed in the great majority of suspensions or removals. There is the case of Collector Seeberger, which is a type of probably 300 or 400 others. No objection exists to his confirmation, but Philetus Sawyer wants to know whether his friend Jesse Spalding was removed for any cause, or simply to make room for Mr. Seeberger. It is said that the latter information has been given privately and unofficially, but this is not enough.

OFF THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

The following were among the confirmations in executive session today:

Cornelius Voorhis of Missouri, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fourth District of Missouri.

William C. Jones of Kansas, Marshal of the United States for the District of Kansas.

Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, Major General.

Andrew Welch of Illinois, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Illinois.

Eli D. Bannister of Indiana, Indian Inspector.

J. Nowcramsie of Dakota, Indian Agent at Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota.

Postmasters—Gustavas Schuasse, Rapid City, Dak.; Joseph F. Snyder, Le Grand, Ind.; R. T. Bitters, Rochester, Ind.; Albert H. Zeeley, Rushville, Ill.; Wilber F. Goddard, Lena, Ill.; Willis T. Grimes, Batavia, Ill.; Benjamin Tobias, Washington, Ill.; Isaac D. Lecar, Salem, Ill.; E. P. Jaycox, Sandwich, Ill.; E. Barber, Marseilles, Ill.; Samuel S. Kent, Maywood, Ill.; James H. Richardson, Quincy, Ill.; Thomas J. Hudson, Winterset, Ia.; E. R. Penberthy, Houghton, Mich.; Andrew J. Shakespeare, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. S. Rogers, Beloit, Kas.

THE ROMANCE OF CRIME.

Criminal Careers of Two of the Most Noted Crooks in the United States—George Wilkes, Father of American Counterfeiters, and Joseph Reilly, Kate Castleton's First Husband.

In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday appeared a dispatch from New York giving an account of the arrest in that city a few days ago of George Wilkes, alias Willis, the father of American forgers and counterfeiters, and of Joseph Reilly, alias Elliott, for a series of forgeries which they have committed in this country within the last six months, and from which they have realized about $83,000. During their lifetime they have on different occasions swindled the First National Bank of Chicago, and, while being men of unusual brilliancy and excellent education, have for many years devoted their talents entirely to defrauding and robbing some of the largest banking institutions in the world. The criminal history of Wilkes and his confederates was yesterday obtained from Mr. William A. Pinkerton. Many years ago George Wade Wilkes was cashier for the well-known firm of Brown Bros. & Co. of New York. He became addicted to gambling, however, and, being an expert penman, soon began a system of forgeries to make good his losses. He went West with a gang, narrowly escaped the penitentiary in California, and returned to New York, where he formed a partnership with Joseph Reilly, alias Joseph Elliott, Joseph Bartlett Chapman, and Carl Seisscovich, alias Howard Adams. In 1872 the gang counterfeited a large amount of bonds of the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the bonds being signed by Wilkes. The entire gang, in company with Walter Sheridan, then went to England, it being the intention to float the bonds and to arrange a system of forgeries on the Bank of England at the same time. Mr. William A. Pinkerton here met the gang on the street one day, having known them all in New York. Wilkes and one or two others of the gang became alarmed and came back to America, giving up their plan of forgeries, but the others, except Reilly and Chapman, remained in England and committed a forgery on the Bank of England to the amount of $1,000,000, were arrested by Pinkerton and sentenced for life, and are still in confinement across the water. Chapman and Reilly had also remained in England, being afraid to return to the United States because of their complicity in the robbery of the Third National Bank of Baltimore in 1872, they having rented an office in a building adjoining the bank, and while ostensibly conducting a brokerage business, "tunneled" through the walls of the bank and stole $300,000 in cash and bonds, and fled immediately to England. Burglary not being an extraditable offense in that country, they could not be brought back for trial.

When Wilkes returned home he entered into a plot with Seisscovich to return to Europe and commit forgeries there. They returned to London, and in company with Joe Reilly and Chapman went to Smyrna, in Turkey in Asia, and were shortly arrested for passing forged circular letters on Baring Bros., the London bankers. They were taken to Constantinople, and each sentenced to five years' hard labor in the mines in Turkey. Chapman's wife, who was considered one of the most beautiful women in London, went to Constantinople on hearing of the arrest of the gang, and succeeded in bribing the guards who had the prisoners in charge to let them escape. All of them managed to do so, with the exception of Chapman, who was recaptured and taken back to the mines. After a number of adventures they all returned to England. Seisscovich took up his quarters with Mrs. Chapman. She finally became tired of supporting him and left him. He entered her room one night, however, with the intention of robbing her, administering chloroform. She had some affection of the heart, however, and died under the effect of the anæsthetic. The tragedy created immense excitement throughout England, and was known as the "Brompton murder." Seisscovich escaped, and two years afterwards came to Chicago, and passed two checks on the First National Bank of this city for $1,500 each. Mr. Pinkerton located him in Cincinnati, where he had been arrested for breaking into a bank, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at the Columbus penitentiary under the name of John Doe.

Reilly, alias Elliott, in the meantime played the "heavy swell" around London, and, meeting Kate Castleton, at that time a singer well known in London concert-halls, married her, and came to America in 1878. He had been here but a short time when he, with others, got up and passed the $62,000 insurance check on the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York and another for $22,000 on another company. He was arrested for this, together with his pals, was tried and convicted, and, while waiting sentence in a New York court-room, coolly put on his hat and walked out past the court bailiffs, making his escape. Some months later he was found to be living at a hotel in Catskill, N. Y., with his wife, Kate Castleton, under the name of Randall. He was arrested again, taken back to New York, and sentenced to five years in Sing Sing Prison.

When Reilly got out of prison he remained straight until about two years ago, when he committed a number of forgeries on banks in Canada. He was arrested in Montreal on suspicion of being a dynamiter, but escaped. In August of last year Wilkes and Reilly passed a forged check for $4,900 on the Commercial Bank of Rochester, N. Y., on which they obtained $4,500. They also victimized a number of banks in the West, but it is for the Rochester affair that they are now under arrest in New York, and for which they are to be returned to Rochester for trial. Kate Castleton obtained a divorce from Reilly several years ago, and has married again.

JEALOUSY CAUSES A TRAGEDY.

A Frail Woman in Des Moines, Ia., Mortally Shoots Her Companion and Rival.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 18.—[Special.]—A house of questionable character in Cherry street was broken into about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and Jessie Carter was found dying on a bed, with two bullet holes through her body. In the same room was a companion, May Foster, pale and nearly speechless with fright. J. H. Baxter, a young man residing in this city, had been paying some attention to both, particularly to May, but within a few days he had transferred his interest more especially to Jessie. Today he had arranged to start with the latter for Sioux City, and called at the house for her about 11 o'clock this forenoon. The door was locked, the curtains were down, and no one responded. He called two or three times again, and began to suspect something wrong, and so at 1 o'clock went again and broke open the house, finding things as reported. The police were summoned, and, after hearing the story, arrested the girl May and lodged her in jail. Her explanation of the murder was that about 9 o'clock this morning, while both girls were in the room, some one fired through the window, shooting the girl Jessie. Examination of the wounds showed that they were probably made by a 32-calibre ball, and a 32-calibre revolver was found in the house with three chambers empty. The wounded woman cannot live through the night. She was restored to consciousness, however, and made an antemortem statement that the woman May shot her twice this morning, and was intending to throw her down a trap-door into the cellar when her courage failed.

THE OYSTER SEASON TO CLOSE EARLY.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18.—A meeting of the oyster packers of this city was held today and an agreement reached not to pack any oysters after the 1st of April under a penalty of $1,000. The oyster season has heretofore continued until the 1st of May in each year, but the oyster-beds in Chesapeake Bay have been so much depleted that a fear is entertained that they may be destroyed.

CLOSE OF A SUCCESSFUL REVIVAL.

IONIA, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—A revival has been in progress in this city for five weeks, closing tonight. The largest church has been crowded twice daily during that time. The interest was unflagging to the close. The work has been conducted by the Rev. J. Higgins of Detroit, and has resulted in 250 persons professing conversion.

HARRY ESTEE INDICT

FORMALLY CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF OFFICER JOHN H. GRANT.

The Geneva Grand Jury Listens to Matt Pinkerton's Story and Some Other Testimony and Finds a True Bill—Estee Not a Son of a Minister and Not Related to Mr. Volintine's Wife.

Matt W. Pinkerton went before the grand jury at Geneva, Ill., yesterday and gave his testimony against Harry Estee, who, he says, is the self-confessed murderer of Officers Joseph H. Grant and John R. McNett. He told the grand jury substantially the same story as has been published, and was corroborated by the operative Gilbert, who first made the acquaintance of Estee and claims to have got the secret of his crime from him. President McChesney also gave some evidence, and an indictment was found against Estee for murder. There is some evidence regarding the revolver which was used by the accused that has not been made public, and Pinkerton declines to say what he has discovered regarding the weapon on the ground that it might prejudice the case.

The reported interviews with Estee, in which he is made to deny everything that he was alleged to have confessed regarding the crime, are declared by Matt Pinkerton to be entirely without foundation; on the contrary, he says that in speaking to Estee yesterday the prisoner denied ever holding any conversation with reporters, and said he had not taken back any of his confession. In proof of the fact that Estee did confess and has repeatedly acknowledged his connection with the crime, Mr. Pinkerton produced a letter or statement by Estee, the original of which is now in possession of the detective, and in it the accused admits his guilt. The manner in which this letter came to be written is explained as follows: After Estee's arrest Mr. Pinkerton desired it to be shown, in the event of a trial, that he had not kept him a prisoner in his private office in order, as would probably be charged by the defense, that he might put Estee in the sweat-box and force a confession from him, so he asked Estee if he would make a written acknowledgment that he preferred to stay at Pinkerton's rather than at Geneva. The following is the letter:

> CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1886.—I hereby request Matt W. Pinkerton, who has arrested me on the charge of murder at Geneva, Ill., to hold me here at his office as long as possible, as I fear to be taken to the jail at Geneva, Ill. Also Matt W. Pinkerton tells me that he is endeavoring to find the other parties connected with me in the murder of Joseph H. Grant and John R. McNett at Geneva, Ill., and I prefer remaining here until he can apprehend them if possible, and am now and have been staying here since Jan. 21, 1886, at my own request, and not because of any compulsion or request on the part of Mr. Pinkerton or others. The names and aliases known of the men jointly charged with me in the murder of Joseph Grant and John R. McNett, late police officers at Geneva, Ill., are John Hunt, alias Ross, alias Larkins, and Henry Monegan, alias John Parkman, alias W. H. Bell, alias Frank Bell, alias Tip the Frenchman. H. M. ESTEE.
>
> H. McChesney, } Witnesses.
> Matt W. Pinkerton, }

Referring to the account of the way in which the arrest of Estee leaked out, as printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, Mr. Pinkerton said that an injustice had been unintentionally done to President McChesney of the Town Board in accusing him of divulging the affair before it was ready to be given to the public. "I may have been harsh in my remarks about the way it leaked out," said he, "but I want to say that I did not intend to reflect in any way upon Mr. McChesney. He has spent both time and money in the endeavor to bring the guilty parties to justice, and has been of great assistance to me and to my men from the time of the murder up to the present."

While the fact that Estee had accomplices in the murder of the officers is not forgotten in the excitement over the capture of Estee, yet the detectives are not at present directing much attention to hunting them down. The publication of Estee's arrest, it is thought, will put them on their guard, and they will take care to remain in hiding for some time to come.

"Do you think you can secure the conviction of Estee upon the evidence you have in your possession?" was asked Mr. Pinkerton.

"I am as certain of it as I can be of anything in this world. He will hang for it, beyond any reasonable doubt."

The Bill to Be Reported Today.

GENEVA, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The grand jury will report a true bill tomorrow against Harry Estee for the murder of John H. Grant. There was complete unanimity. Pinkerton and his detectives were here today, and the bill lacks only the signatures of the grand jury.

Not That Estee.

AURORA, Ill., March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of yesterday appears some correspondence from Geneva giving my wife's name as a relative of Harry Estee, who is under arrest for burglary, murder, etc. I wish to say through your paper that he is in no way connected with any member of my family. Your correspondent also says he is a son of the Rev. Mr. Estee, which is also false. He is a son of Mr. James Estee of Leroy, Genesee County, N. Y., where he resided about forty years and where he educated his children—I think as well as any man ever did in that county or any other. All the children, except Harry, are in the highest standing and are respected by all who know them. Harry I have never seen, but heard him spoken of as a wild boy.

D. VOLINTINE,
Vice-President Second National Bank, Aurora.

TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Honors to Ex-Minister Foster in Mexico—Fraudulent Importation of Cattle—Dominion Affairs.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 18.—The Hon. John W. Foster, ex-United States Minister here, left tonight with his wife and a party of friends for Washington via the overland route. President Diaz gave Mr. Foster a private dinner this week, and the higher circles of Mexican society have shown him the most distinguished courtesies. Mr. Foster was very popular here during his term of office, and did much to promote the international good-feeling between the countries. Roswell P. Flower of New York is here with a party of friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The Treasury Department has received a report from Special Agent Jerome in regard to the alleged fraudulent importation of cattle from Mexico. He says that calves are taken in large numbers from Texas into Mexico, where they are kept for several years, and then returned as beef cattle. In this way, he says, great frauds are perpetrated, which can only be prevented by extra vigilance on the part of the customs officers on the border. Instructions have been sent to those officers to guard against any violations of the customs laws in this respect.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 18.—The debate in the House of Commons on the resolution of regret that the Government had permitted the execution of Louis Riel was continued tonight. On a division of the question of resuming the debate the Government again triumphed by a majority of 41.

EL PASO, Tex., March 18.—The Hon. H. R. Jackson, Minister to Mexico, passed through here today en route to Washington. The rumor is published that he goes to Washington to tender his resignation.

HIS EVIDENCE UNSHAKEN.

Charlie Graham Successfully Withstands an Eleven-Hours' Cross-Examination in the Molloy-Lee Case.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—The greater part of today was spent by the defense in the Molloy-Lee examination trying to break the testimony of Charlie Graham, the 13-year-old son of George Graham. During yesterday and today nearly eleven hours have been spent in cross-examining this lad, and throughout he has told the same story of his mother's wrongs and his father's crimes, which range from forgery, bigamy, and infidelity to the murder of the witness' mother. The defense again tried to trip him in his account of seeing Mrs. Emma Molloy, Cora Lee, and his father conducting themselves improperly and drew from the boy the fact that it was on both occasions in the morning after his mother had gone down to get breakfast that he caught these three people together.

THE MISSISSIPPI OPEN AT DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 18.—[Special.]—The ice moved out of the river today, doing no damage.

Be Merciful to the Servants.
Give them Pearline, the labor-saver.

A BIG POLITICAL SHOCK.

MANY INDICATIONS THAT IT WILL SOON BE FELT IN OHIO.

The Republicans at Columbus More Determined than Ever and the Democrats Alarmed—Silly Rumors that a Compromise Had Been Brought About—A Good Ticket Nominated at Cincinnati—General Politics.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—[Special.]—The report sent out from this city yesterday by an enterprising correspondent hinting at probable combination on the present tangled political situation in Ohio has been the theme of considerable comment in a large circle today and the cause of much trouble to the newspaper man who invented the Munchausen tale. The story went that an attempt was being made to compromise the Cincinnati contested-election cases, and that Senators Wilson and Hopple would be allowed to remain on condition that they vote for the Farrar Liquor-Tax bill and help unseat Messrs. Brasbears and Kuhnert. Another section of the fairy story was that the Cincinnati contests were to be wound up within ten days and the four contesting Republicans seated in the Senate provided that there is no reorganization in the State institutions by the Republicans or redistricting of the State for Congressional purposes.

There is not a word of truth in any of these propositions—nothing even hinting in the direction indicated—and Republican members of the Legislature are highly incensed at statements that place them in such a compromising attitude. Your correspondent called on Gov. Foraker this evening and asked him as to the foundation for the alleged combination. His reply was brief, but to the point. He said: "There is not a word of truth in these reports. The Republicans of the Legislature are for war to the end of the fight, and will surrender none of their vantage-ground."

That there is an evident intention on the part of the Democratic Senators conducting the Cincinnati investigation to prolong their session until the Legislature adjourns, and thus stave off the judgment that will be passed upon the boodlers from Hamilton County, is admitted on all sides, and it is also true that the Republicans made a grievous mistake when they agreed to the compromise measure which is now being carried out, but there will be no surrender on the part of the Republicans, and the Legislature will remain in session until mid-summer if necessary to circumvent the plans of the Democracy.

The Liquor-Tax bill has passed the House and is now under consideration in the Senate. It is a virtual reënactment of the famous Scott law, to the passage of which the Republican party was pledged by its platform of last June, and upon it the Republicans either stand or fall. Indications are not lacking that when the measure comes up it will have sufficient Democratic support to insure its passage, as several Democratic Senators have already proposed liquor bills almost identical to the Farrar bill now pending. It is not necessary for the Republicans to stultify themselves and give the boodlers a quasi victory in order to secure the passage of a liquor-tax law.

On the question of reorganizing the State institutions and gerrymandering the State, all has been done that is possible under the law. Gov. Foraker has made appointments in fifteen cases of directors to serve on the various boards, succeeding Democrats whose terms of office have expired, and every one of them has been "hung up" by the Democratic majorities on the various Senate committees to which they have been referred. This afternoon Senator Pugsley made a motion that these committees be discharged from the further consideration of these nominations, but the Democrats voted down the motion. This does not look as if a combination had been made. The truth is a political earthquake will materialize at the Ohio Capital within the next two weeks, from all surface indication. The lines are being tightly drawn and an outbreak is feared that will eclipse the trouble of January last.

The Cincinnati investigation is the thing that troubles both the Democrats and Republicans. At the beginning of the committee's work there the Republicans opened the ball and introduced a great mass of evidence without a word of protest from the Democrats, and now the latter say that they propose doing the same thing they so graciously allowed the Republicans to do. In order to circumvent this and bring matters to a crisis Senator Pavey has prepared a resolution, which he will introduce at the first opportunity, providing that the investigation close at Cincinnati not later than April 1. This the Democrats, of course, will oppose, and then comes up the question that caused all trouble before. Can the Hamilton County Senators vote on a resolution in which the tenure of their office is involved? Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy will rule that they have not, and then chaos comes again.

Republican directors have been appointed on the Deaf and Dumb, Penitentiary, and Blind Asylum Boards, to take effect April 1, thus giving the Republicans control of those institutions. If confirmations can be secured at the hands of the Senate a reorganization will at once follow. As far as gerrymandering the State for Congressional purposes is concerned, a Republican Senator said tonight that the body would pass an apportionment bill before final adjournment if the Republicans were compelled to remain in session all summer.

It will thus be seen that the tension of the political situation in Ohio at the present time is something enormous. The Democrats are alarmed at the situation, and if any overtures come for a settlement it must be from their side of the House, and with an acknowledgment of all that the Republicans ask for.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors. The bill is modeled after the Scott law, with the following exceptions: It makes the tax uniform at $200, payable semi-annually, in June and December; strikes out the section requiring the consent of the owners of the premises; in case the tax is not paid, the levy is first to be made on personal property of the tenant, and the balance from the owner of the property; repeals the sections of the Adair law making a judgment under that law a lien on the premises, and on the section which allows the landlord to forfeit a lease because of the sale of liquor. It also repeals the sections of the criminal code which make it an offense to sell liquor to be drank on the premises, and to keep a place where liquors are so sold, or, in other words, it assesses a tax of $200 and makes the traffic legal.

A Good Ticket at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—[Special.]—The City Republican Convention today was orderly and productive of good results. Contrary to the fears of some, the boodle crowd had no show at all. The police were shut out and order was maintained by the convention officers exclusively. There was little occasion for the exercise of authority to maintain peace. The convention as a whole was made up of the most respectable lot of men that has congregated for the nomination of a local ticket in this city for many a year. Business-men—reputable citizens who heretofore have thought they had no time to devote to politics—were out in force, and on this account the scenes of the day were of an unusual character. E. O. Eshelby's nomination for Controller by an overwhelming majority on the first ballot was a triumph for honest citizenship and started off the business of the day in excellent shape. The other nominations were: Police Commissioners, Henry M. Ziegler (three years), Robert J. Morgan (two years), Louis J. Hupp (one year); Member Board of Public Works, Frank A. Tucker; Infirmary Directors, Charles Hess and Isaac Rupp.

Louisville's Mismanaged Post-Office.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—The *Evening Times* this afternoon publishes an interview with ex-Post-Office Inspector A. G. Sharp on the mismanagement of the Louisville Post-Office. Mr. Sharp is at present Mayor of Chattanooga, Tenn., and was interviewed there. Mr. Sharp says during his term as Inspector he was called upon to examine the workings of the Louisville Post-Office, and after much difficulty obtained some accurate information in regard to it; that it was of a nature most damaging, from which but one conclusion can be drawn—the total unfitness of the people at present in charge of the Louisville Post-Office.

General Politics.

ISHPEMING, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—Gov. Alfred P. Swineford, Alaska, gives information through private advices to his partner here that he will be home the first week in April. He will then proceed to Washington, where he will answer the charges brought against his confirmation by the Senate. He says he can satisfactorily explain all the charges.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 18.—[Special.]—A personal friend of Pat Kelly has received direct intimation from Mr. Kelly, who is now in Washington, that he will favor T. J. Buxton, of Minneapolis, for Surveyor General. Mr. Buxton is well known in Minneapolis, and Mr. [illegible] difficult complications.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

An Early Morning Blaze in the Business Centre of the City.

At 3:45 a. m. fire broke out in Drank & Hawthorne's wood-engraving establishment on the third floor of the office building, Nos. 112 and 114 Dearborn street. The damage is about $1,000.

A Large Store in Neuvo Laredo, Mexico, Burned with a Loss of $50,000—Other Fires.

NUEVO LAREDO, Mex., March 18.—[Special.]—A fire occurred this morning at 3 o'clock which consumed the large wholesale house of A. M. Bruni & Bro., and destroyed a stock of goods valued at $35,000, which was insured in American companies for $20,000. The total loss on the building and stock of goods will reach $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BENSON, Minn., March 18.—[Special.]—Fire this morning in C. H. Colby's general merchandise store caused a loss of $6,500 to stock. The insurance is $2,500 in the St. Paul Fire & Marine, $2,000 in the Connecticut, and $1,000 in the American of Philadelphia. The building was damaged $4,000; insured in the Ætna of Hartford for $1,000 and Fire Association of Philadelphia for $1,000. John P. Murphy & Co., dealers in hardware, adjoining, suffered a loss of $500 by the rapid removal. They were insured in the Home of New York for $1,600.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 18.—[Special.]—The freight and passenger depot in East Atchison, Mo., burned this afternoon. The building being frame, was soon totally destroyed. The telegraph instruments, money, tickets, and part of the records were saved. The cause was a defective flue. The loss on the building is $5,000. A large quantity of freight was stored in the depot, the loss on which makes the total loss $8,000. The insurance, which is small, is placed in Milwaukee and Philadelphia.

TOO MUCH MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A St. Louis Man Kills the Obnoxious Woman, and, After Two Attempts, Inflicts a Mortal Wound upon Himself.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—The mother-in-law question was settled in a ghastly way in the southern part of the city tonight. Nicholas Emil, a brushmaker, married several years ago the daughter of Mrs. Lena Schmitt. Emil's wife died recently, and after her interment he resolved to break up housekeeping. He had been living at No. 2025 Kosciusko street, and he made up his mind to dispose of his household effects by a public sale. His mother-in-law did not agree with him regarding this manner of disposing of the property, and suggested that as a dutiful son-in-law he ought to turn over the bulk of her dead daughter's effects to the mother. Several quarrels occurred, and today Mrs. Schmitt visited Emil's house and, it is alleged, carried off a few trinkets belonging to the dead woman. When Emil returned home this evening he missed the articles, and at 9 o'clock he hurried to his mother-in-law's house at No. 318 Dorcas street and had an interview with her. It wound up in the customary quarrel, which was finally terminated by Emil drawing a revolver and firing twice at the woman, killing her instantly. The bullets struck her in the breast and head. He then tried to shoot himself and failed. He ran from the room to his own house and secured a razor, and, just as the police were entering the room, he cut his throat. He was seized before he could inflict further injury and his wounds were dressed. After the physician left and the attention of the police was distracted he again seized the razor and cut his throat from ear to ear. He is now dying, guarded by two vigilant officers. The neighbors say he never did get along with the mother-in-law, although he lived happily with his wife.

MILWAUKEE MATTERS.

A Man Who Has Forgotten the Names of His Two Daughters and Therefore Cannot Find Them.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 18.—[Special.]—A very singular as well as amusing case of forgetfulness came to light today by the appearance in the city of Paul Goeser in search of his daughters. Goeser, an elderly man, was a well-to-do farmer of Sheboygan County. Five years ago his two daughters married and removed to this city. He had seen and knew but very little of his sons-in-law, and since they took the two daughters from the old homestead no word has passed between the father and his children. He now seeks an interview with his daughters, Caroline and Pauline, but has forgotten the names of their respective husbands, and, although he has searched the city for two weeks, has not as yet found any clew to his lost children.

Notice of the National Millers' Association meeting, to be held at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, May 12 and 13, has been received by the association's members in this city. One of the topics to be given discussion, and one in which considerable interest is taken, is the position to be assumed by the association in relation to the "roller patent" suits which have been commenced against prominent millers in different parts of the West. Many of the millers against whom the suits are threatened do not belong to the association, and the question to be settled at the meeting is whether the members of the association shall combine to force a settlement for themselves or fight the cases and make terms which will be the same for outsiders as for members. A gentleman well posted in association matters, who resides in this city, inclines to the opinion that the association will make terms for its own members with the patentees. "We have done about enough unnecessary work," he said.

DETROIT'S POLISH CHURCH ROW.

Beginning of the Ejectment Suit Against Father Kolasinski—Undemonstrative but Excited Crowds in the Streets.

DETROIT, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—Griswold street for some distance was lined with Poles this afternoon. They were undemonstrative, but evidently much excited. The occasion was the hearing by Commissioner Weiss of the ejectment suit against Father Kolasinski instituted by Bishop Borgess. Policemen, with drawn batons, stood at the head of a short flight of steps leading to the office, and refused admission to all applicants who looked as though they might make trouble and who did not happen to have been summoned as witnesses. Every few moments the officers ranged themselves and pushed the crowd bodily into the middle of the street. The office itself was packed full. A big crowd of Kolasinski adherents met his attorney prior to the opening of the proceedings and marched two by two at the lawyer's heels when he repaired to the scene of conflict. Kolasinski himself did not show himself in court, nor did the Bishop. A number of witnesses were examined and the case adjourned till tomorrow. The real and (as it is the first question of the kind that has come up in this State) the important question is whether the law will sustain a priest in defiance of the authority of the Bishop in the temporal affairs of the church. Several witnesses swore today that Kolasinski had instructed the armed guard at his house to shoot if the Bishop himself came or sent any one to dispossess him.

WALKING AT COLUMBUS.

Three Hundred Street-Car Men Strike for an Advance—Being Refused, the Cars Are Not Running—Labor Troubles at Indianapolis—In Other Cities.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—[Special.]—The men in the employ of the Consolidated Street Railroad Company, to the number of over 300, struck today for a reduction in the hours of labor and an increase in wages amounting to from 33 to 40 per cent. No cars have been running on any of the lines, and the public was compelled to walk to and from business. No violence of any kind was attempted by the strikers, and in several instances where cars were run out on the Main and Long street lines a committee of the men met them and asked the drivers to turn back to the stables, a request that was quietly complied with in all cases. No other attempts were made to move the cars and negotiations have been in progress all day looking toward a compromise—so far without any result. The strikers were paid off this evening, and President Rogers says he will have new men on all the cars tomorrow morning, when another attempt will be made to resume traffic. The strikers are orderly and peaceable, and have the sympathy of the public to a very large extent. [illegible] $1.30 to $1.40.

'TIS SOON TO BE SETTLED.

THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE LOOKED UPON AS ABOUT ENDED.

The Much-Talked-Of Case of Hall, the Discharged Texas Employe, Which Precipitated the War Against Gould, Will Be Arbitrated in the United States Court—The Knights Are Jubilant.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—The great strike is approaching the end. The result of the conference between the Texas Knights and Receiver Sheldon is looked upon here as a victory for the cause of labor, and the rejoicing among the strikers is unbounded. In the beginning the receivers refused to recognize the Knights as an organization, but not only have they been forced to recognize them, but are willing to arbitrate. A dispatch from Kansas City says that Powderly predicts that the troubles will all be adjusted in two days. Owing to the hopeful aspect which the situation presents the Knights have not called out the East St. Louis switchmen as it was the intention to do today. It is said Mr. Powderly advised the board to settle the East St. Louis issue if possible without a strike. This may be done, as half the roads have already complied with the demands of the Knights of Labor and the others are willing to comply if the men will ask as individuals and not as Knights of Labor.

The local situation is unchanged. The passenger business of the tied-up roads is not interfered with any more.

It is now thirteen days since the strike was inaugurated, and the following figures, computed by shippers and railroad men, will show the loss to St. Louis and the Southwestern system: In thirteen days, had there been no trouble, there would have been moved between initial and destination points 175,000,000 pounds of freight, possessing a gross value of over $24,000,000, but which has not moved at all. The cost of damage done to railway property and the expense of trying to operate the departments which have not been operated in the same period aggregate $250,000. The loss of revenue to the system for the same period is $1,300,000. The disbursements that would have been due on the lines for wages and material foot up over $7,000,000. The blockade caused a shrinkage of $2,700,000 in last week's bank clearings in this city. This represents one-fifth of the weekly clearings, or a loss of 20 per cent of business. As the days go by the loss increases, and the daily clearings show an average shrinkage of $500,000 a day. The loss to manufacturers whose establishments have been shut down is estimated at $1,000,000. There seems to be food for reflection in these figures to both parties to the contest.

The Confab at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—Delegates of five district assemblies Knights of Labor are in session today considering the strike on the Missouri Pacific. The meeting is secret, and the deliberations are presided over by T. V. Powderly, Grand Master of the order, who arrived this morning. The conference began at 2 o'clock, and, with a short intermission for supper, is still at work. The local strikers are jubilant over Powderly's arrival and the belief that the strike will soon end. The general feeling is that the matter has reached a crisis, and the sole topic of discussion is whether the conference will result in a general strike and the springing of the most severe test in the struggle between capital and labor or whether the men will accept a few concessions that may be gained and go to work. The news from New Orleans inclines most of those interested to adopt the latter view, and the opinion is freely advanced that the strike will end in forty-eight hours at the farthest.

The Missouri Pacific made no attempt to run trains today.

After coming out from supper this evening Powderly said to a reporter who approached him that he had come voluntarily, not having been invited to lend assistance in settling the difficulty, and as yet he was really unable to say what the strike was about. He said that after advising himself fully as to the wants of the men he would address himself to Hoxie and ask a conference. He had hopes that one would be granted, and if so he would leave tomorrow night for St. Louis, and the matter would be closed up there.

Mr. Powderly said tonight: "Candidly, I do not see the necessity for this strike or for its continuance. In fact, the day of strikes is passed. I never ordered one in my life, and, with two exceptions, never failed in an endeavor to meet employers for a settlement of differences with employés. I have just telegraphed Vice-President Hoxie asking for a conference."

"Can you give the dispatch?"

"Yes, it is short, asking simply if he will meet the committee and myself for a consideration of pending difficulties, and, if so, when and where."

"What was the temper of the discussions today?"

"Entirely calm and natural. The men appeared desirous of a speedy termination of the difficulties and disposed to be conciliatory so far as may be consistent with their position. A session is now in progress which will probably continue all night. The alternative of a refusal on the part of Mr. Hoxie to meet us is under consideration, but no decision has been reached. I do not anticipate a reply from Mr. Hoxie before tomorrow, but it is my belief that the strike will be ended within a very few days."

In speaking of the reported settlement of the Texas & Pacific troubles, Powderly said he was not informed as to the details, and the report was not generally credited among the Knights of Labor. He thought an arbitration by the United States Court would be desirable.

The Importance of Hall.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 18.—The strike on this end of the Texas & Pacific Railroad virtually ended last evening and trains are now running out as usual. A committee of the Knights of Labor waited on Receiver Sheldon and had a conference in which both sides agreed that the case of Hall, the company's employé at Marshall, Tex., whose discharge caused the strike, should be submitted to the United States Court for arbitration. [The employés have insisted that Hall was discharged because he was a Knight of Labor, and the receiver has held that the discharge was made for incompetency.] Gov. Sheldon furnished two of the committee with passes to Marshall that they might see Hall and find out if he would agree to this arrangement. In the meantime the strikers have resumed work. It is believed Hall will submit to the decision of the court and that the trouble is to be thus ended finally.

Still Burning Bridges.

MARSHALL, Tex., March 18.—A passenger-train from St. Louis and one from the west were to meet here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The St. Louis train arrived and the one from the west was momentarily expected, it having left Hallville, thirteen miles out, on time. Ten minutes after 4 a telegram was received stating that bridge No. 711, seven miles east of this place, was burned down and another one was burning. A wrecking-train loaded with bridge timbers, bridgemen, bloodhounds, and United States Marshals left immediately for the scene. Marshal Reagan offers $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of persons implicated in the burning of the bridges. He says he will have sixty more deputies here tomorrow and will run the road if he has to place one at every bridge. General-Agent Wheelock says he knows nothing of the reported movement to arbitrate the difficulties between the strikers and the company as reported from New Orleans.

They Are with the Company.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 18.—The committee of engineers which have been in session here for the last two days decided today to stand by the railroad company and faithfully perform their contract unless they are forced from their engines by actual violence. It is understood the firemen have reached the same conclusion. This action has had no apparent depressing effect upon the strikers, who say that the engineers the firemen have done this from the start. Chief-Engineer Arthur did not come here, as expected he would. He remained in Chicago, where it is understood he is adjusting differences said to exist between engineers on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the management of that road. Gov. Marmaduke and State Labor Commissioner Kochiltzky passed through Sedalia today en route to Kansas City. Both are reported to have said they believe the strike will be over in a few days.

The Order Extended.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 18.—Today Chancellor Carroll extended the restraining order recently issued forbidding persons originally mentioned from interfering with the St. Louis [illegible] the strike is soon to be settled.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Missing Man—Struck on the Head by a Barrel—Killed by the Cars—A Policeman's Fight.

Peter Behles of No. 194 Mohawk street has been missing from his home since last Tuesday. Behles was a Michigan-street boilermaker, whose place was closed by the Sheriff last Monday. It is supposed that he has gone to Dakota, as he told a friend Monday that he had purchased a 1,000-mile ticket and was going to Dakota. His family discredits the theory of suicide.

Charles Ketcheke, a cooper by trade and employed at M. Helmuth's coopershop, No. 102 Cornell street, was struck on the head by a barrel which fell from quite a hight and fractured his skull. The injury was probably fatal. He is 40 years old and lives at No. 403 North Paulina street.

An incoming passenger-train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad ran over and killed an unknown man at the Millard avenue crossing. The body was that of a man about 35 years old, five feet eight inches in hight, and was dressed in jean trousers, white vest, calico shirt, and Scotch cap. It was taken to the morgue.

A. Flowers, a saloonkeeper at No. 71 West Lake street, and William Gaines of No. 111 South Halsted street were arrested for violating the 12 o'clock ordinance.

Policeman Sheehan of the Desplaines Street Station was told that a fight was in progress at West Lake and Desplaines streets, and going to the place he found that Jim Macy had struck a man who was passing. The officer placed Tracy under arrest, but the prisoner made a violent resistance all the way to the station, and just before reaching there his cousin, Thomas Tracy, who had followed the pair, stepped up to the officer and tried to persuade him to release the prisoner. Failing in this, he sprang upon the policeman and in the tussle that followed nearly bit off the officer's thumb. But instead of effecting the escape of his cousin he got himself arrested and was charged with attempted mayhem and disorderly conduct. The other was charged with disorderly, resisting an officer, and as he was found to be armed the charge of carrying concealed weapons was also preferred against him.

Painters' Assembly No. 1940 held an open meeting last night at No. 112 Randolph street, the object being to induce outsiders to join the organization. J. J. Mahoney and George Schilling made speeches, showing that the union would be able to dictate higher wages this spring if the non-union men or a majority of them would join. At the close forty-eight new members were received, making a total of about 375. Union men are at present receiving from $2.25 to $3 per day, and a demand for an increase will probably be made when the season fairly opens.

Wednesday Frederick A. Sackett and his wife arrived in this city from San Francisco, Cal., and engaged rooms at No. 277 South Oakley street. He had come here to take a position as a stenographer and after installing his wife in their new quarters he started down-town to begin work. Last night his wife reported to the police that she had not seen him since he left and she feared he had been foully dealt with. He is described as 37 years old, medium hight, slim build, auburn hair, and sandy mustache. He wore a dark-brown cutaway suit, blue overcoat, and derby hat.

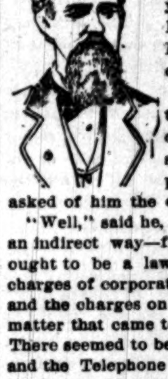
While the family were at supper thieves entered the house No. 422 Washington boulevard and going into a room off the hall made away with $50 worth of jewelry belonging to J. F. Detrick and wife.

A genteel-looking, middle-aged man was turned over to the police last night by the special officer at the Palmer House, who said that the man was insane. The clerk of the hotel said that he was Henry Chastel, a Cincinnati lawyer, who had been stopping at the house for two weeks. Last evening he began a series of such erratic actions in the rotunda that the clerk, after many useless attempts to restore him to reason, finally had him given into custody as a last resource. On the way to the station the man drew a clasp-knife from his pocket and attempted to cut his throat, but the officers frustrated his intention.

While on his way to church last evening John Wyrock, a Polish boy 12 years old living at No. 718 West Eighteenth street, was set upon at Paulina and Seventeenth streets by John Atfeld, 14 years old, who lives at No. 715 West Seventeenth street, who stabbed him in the left groin, inflicting a dangerous wound. Atfeld was arrested.

SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS.

The Author of the Bill That Has Brought the Indiana Telephone Companies to Time—How It Was Done.



VINCENNES, Ind., March 18.—[Special.]—Samuel W. Williams, the author of the now famous Telephone bill of Indiana, resides in Vincennes, and was a Legislative Representative from Knox County. He was born in Mount Carmel, Ill., and is 33 years of age—one of the youngest members of the House of Representatives. He is a prominent attorney of this city.

"How did you come to introduce the Three-Dollar Telephone bill that has raised such a row among the telephone companies?" was asked of him the other day.

"Well," said he, "the question came up in an indirect way—from a demand that there ought to be a law to regulate the tolls and charges of corporations for patented articles, and the charges on the telephone were the first matter that came to our notice for regulation. There seemed to be a demand for such a law, and the Telephone bill, about which so much has been said, was the result of it."

"Do you think the telephone companies will withdraw from the State?"

"In some localities they may, but I think they are playing a game of bluff. There is plenty of profit in the business at a monthly rental of $3, and if the present companies withdraw other telephone lines will soon be put up, so that Indiana will not be long without telephone service."

LIGHT RAINS OR SNOWS.

The Signal Office Promises to Give This Section a Change in the Weather.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., light rains or snow, stationary temperature, blue sun, red star.

For the Upper Lake region, northerly winds, stationary temperature, light rain or snows.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, northerly winds, stationary temperature, light rain or snow.

A Clergyman's Prophecy.

UTICA, N. Y., March 18.—The Rev. S. R. Calthrop of Syracuse, whose prediction of the great snow-storm of last month came true, now predicts for that region a cold wave next Tuesday and Wednesday. He is a close observer of sunspots.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Arrived, the Assyrian Monarch, from London, and Rhyætia, from Hamburg.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 18.—Arrived, the Werra, from New York, for Bremen.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Apollo Building & Loan Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Charles F. Schumacher Jr., Louis Roeder, Michael Hofert, and others.

The Keil Velocipede Manufacturing Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Louis O. Keil, Thomas J. Kenn, and Frank J. Rittle.

The E. G. Christoph Lithographing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $16,500; incorporators, Edward G. Christoph, John Seelbach, and Frank A. Fisher.

The Peoria Jewelry Company; capital stock, $4,000; incorporators, Albert L. Schempff, Alice M. Hutchinson, and William J. Rhodes.

Articles of organization were issued to the Marquette Club of Chicago, without capital stock, for the advancement of the science of political economy, etc.: incorporators, George V. Lamman, S. E. Magill, C. M. Gordon, W. S. Gilbert, W. S. Hussander, and C. C. Colby; and to the E. O. W. Club of Chicago; for literary and social improvement; incorporators, R. P. Smith, S. J. Litt, and O. M. Erickson.

THE PRIZE SHOULD HAVE BEEN A HALTER.

Prize pun in London *Punch:* Passenger on board homeward bound, P. & O., on coming on deck after leaving Port Said and finding a wet morning—"Well, I expected a fine day here, but they made it a rainy un" (Mediterranean).

A NEW WORD.

A Connecticut paper enriches the language with "recentmost." It means the latest.

RUNNING DOWN FRAUD.

INVESTIGATING "SUSPECTS" IN THE FIRST AND NINTH WARDS.

Any Number of Tramps Found to Have Illegally Registered from Cheap Lodging-Houses—A Detective Agency Trying to Find the Leaders—A Lodging-House Clerk Wants His "Divvy."

Interesting developments may be expected in the First Ward registration frauds within a few days. The Republican Club has retained Mooney & Boland's detective agency and the detectives have discovered that for some time before the registration wholesale colonization had been carried on in the southern part of the ward. The manager of the Chicago office of Mooney & Boland has the advantage of experience in New York, where the new system of registration has been in existence for some time. He credits the Chicago politicians with being smarter than their New York brethren in evading the law. Owing to the lateness of the decision confirming the new law and the consequent delay in the preparations of the Election Commission the schemers did not have time to carry on their frauds on such a large scale and so perfectly in all details as they wished to. But for some weeks before the first day of registration convicts from adjoining States have been imported and idle men from all over the country have been lodged in buildings in the Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth Precincts. It was not possible so late in the season to find as many private residences as was desirable. But the lodging-houses have been stacked to their full capacity.

Many keepers of these places have received the board bills for the time to election-day in advance, and have been told to keep their books so as to agree with the registers. They have been promised copies of the names registered from their places in time to have them ready for the canvassers. This agreement has not been kept in all instances, for the canvassers have found some cases where the keepers did not have any books at all, or said they would not have their lists ready until the next day. Saloonkeepers have been fined likewise, getting a certain sum of money and giving tickets, which were distributed among the voters. If any one of the latter should die or be obliged to leave town his name would be voted anyway, being on the register. The matter has been sifted sufficiently to come very near certain Democratic candidates. The candidates themselves have not been implicated, but the evidence shows that some of their friends have been managing the colonization and registration in person, while the candidates kept in the dark, supplying the grease necessary to keep the machine running. A report has been made by Mooney & Boland to the men engineering the investigation, and it is said to be exceedingly interesting reading. At the next report it may be possible to proceed to some arrests that will strike pretty near the source of the frauds.

WHAT THE CANVASSERS FIND.

The clerks of election of the Ninth Precinct of the First Ward resumed their work of canvassing the precinct at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The most frequent evidences of fraud were naturally looked for in the 10-cent lodging-houses on the west side of South Clark street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. When the clerks dived into the mysterious depths of these places, the majority of which are located in basements, they were regarded by the ill-smelling occupants with mingled feelings of suspicion and distrust. At No. 294, No. 296, No. 298, No. 326, and No. 330 it was found impossible to properly canvass the votes registered from those places because of the absence of the "night clerk," who was wooing sleep in some secluded place, the "clerk" on duty in the daytime not knowing the names of many of those who come to the abodes of rest late in the evening for the purpose of sleeping, and leave again for some convenient "barrel-house" early in the morning. The canvassing of the places mentioned was accordingly deferred until evening. John Michelson is registered from No. 292 South Clark street, which is a lodging-house, but inquiry at that number developed the fact that no such person was known. At No. 296 South Clark street Emil Ferrie, who is registered from that place, was said to have moved away some time ago. John Cassiday and J. S. McNeil are registered from No. 318 South Clark street, the upper floors of which are occupied as furnished rooms, but the persons in charge denied knowing any one by those names, and asserted that they were not residents of the building. Thomas Grant, J. Jones, and J. C. Skakel were registered from No. 320 South Clark street. The two former were not known, while Skakel was said to have left the house a few days ago. They were all marked "suspect," the clerks believing, however, that Skakel is a voter. A. H. Greening is a saloonkeeper at No. 132 East Van Buren street, and was arrested last Tuesday on complaint of Deputy-Sheriff Nickerson, who charged him with illegal registration. J. H. Keen and August Miller also registered from No. 132 East Van Buren street, but their identity could not be discovered at the latter place, and they were accordingly marked "suspect" in addition to those whose names are already given. Before Saturday another effort will be made to notify all those who are under suspicion by serving them with "suspect" notices.

A NIGHT VISIT.

About 7 o'clock last evening the registry clerks made a second visit to those places on South Clark street where it had not been found practicable in the morning to locate many persons who had registered. The first establishment visited was the Hotel Warwick, at No. 294 South Clark street. Twenty-three persons were registered from this place, no "suspects" being discovered. At the lodging-house situated at Nos. 296 and 298 the result was far different. Fifty-two persons are registered from here, but the keeper of the place denied knowing the following named men who claimed to reside there and who were accordingly marked in the clerk's books "suspect": John Hand, M. Lauere, John Litsmitch, G. B. Lewis, Henry Mullen, C. W. Perkins, John Reddington, Charles Singhall, and Henry West. John R. Reid, James Carrick, J. W. Drew, and John Flanigan had left the house since registering, and Emil Ferril has moved to the Second Ward since he registered. Nos. 326 and 328 is a 20-cent lodging-house situated on the upper floors of the building. When the registry clerks approached the office of the concern the "night clerk" was engaged in an animated discussion with a drunken lodger, who insisted that the gentlemanly clerk owed him a nickel, he having tendered a 25-cent piece in exchange for a night's lodging. The clerk threatened to end the debate by throwing the unfortunate guest down two flights of stairs, but the trouble was compromised by the return of the correct change and the hasty disappearance of the inebriated individual through a door which presumably led to the bedrooms. On comparing the registration-list with the books of the house no suspects were found, although thirty-seven persons were registered from here. In view of the remarks made by the "night clerk" a few moments later this state of things is not easily understood. The "clerk" above alluded to, who was familiarly called "Aleck" by several guests who were standing around, volunteered his views to the registry clerks by saying: "Whelan is a nice man. Hinky Dink gets all the $5 gold pieces, while I get the silver dollars. Now, by ——," he exclaimed, growing more vociferous, "if those fellers don't give us somethin' to spend with the boys we lodgin'-house keepers ull get together and keep the boys away from the polls, by——. Does the Democrats think we're a-going to work for nothin'?" Nobody in the party of visitors appeared to entertain any such doubt, and the interview closed. No. 330 is a 10-cent lodging-house, and was claimed by thirty-five alleged voters as their place of abode. The proprietor, however, denied all knowledge of any persons named Brown Hawkins, John Hayes, Louis Koch, John Keleher, Charles Miller, John O'Grady, and J. A. Vogel, who had sworn they lived there, while John Bum, John Falsey, and Patrick O'Brien, it was said, had moved away from the house four or five days ago.

M. P. Morrisey, charged with illegal registration in the First Ward, was arraigned before Justice Lyon yesterday. Hearing was set for March 23, and in default of $500 bonds the defendant was committed to jail.

IN THE NINTH WARD.

The lodging-houses in the First Precinct of the Ninth Ward have furnished over 200 alleged voters. Some of the largest have registered as follows: No. 43 West Washington, 44; Nos. 83 and 85 South Canal, 26; Nos. 30 and 32 West Madison, 19; Nos. 24 to 28 West Madison, 14; Nos. 46 and 48 West Randolph, 11; No. 36 West Randolph, 11; Nos. 77 and 79 South Canal, 9. The Republican challenger let very few of the votes go in unchallenged, but only fifteen of the number had the courage to sign an affidavit setting forth their qualifications as voters. These affidavits are in the possession of the Election Commission. Twenty-seven of the applicants from the lodging-houses were marked disqualified by the judges. There was nothing arbitrary about the course of the judges. [illegible] list. The applicants were very reckless in some of their statements. A man who gave the name of D. Corcoran applied for registration, saying he lived at No. 26 West Washington street. The judges entered him as disqualified, and under the heading "Why disqualified" wrote the words "No one resides at that place." Another man registered as Richard Forester, No. 85 South Canal street. He was marked disqualified, because, the register says, he "swore to different statements."

The clerks of the precinct are carefully looking up every name registered from the lodging-houses. The law gives either one of the clerks authority to place a man on the suspect list, and the Republican clerk is using this authority. Wherever there is any doubt as to a man's right to vote he will be "suspected" and summoned to appear before the Board of Registry. If he does not appear and give proof of his right to vote he will be erased from the register. He then has the right to appeal to the Election Commissioners. If the judges refuse to erase his name any citizen of the ward who may believe him not to be a qualified voter may file application with the Election Commission to have the suspected name erased. The party thus challenged will be notified, and, failing to appear, will be erased. If he appears and satisfies the commission of his right to vote his name will remain on the register.

The clerks will finish their canvass today and have all day tomorrow to mail notices to the suspects to appear Tuesday night before the Board of Registry. They must make affidavit as to every notice sent by mail. Monday they will serve personal notice on the same suspected persons, or in case they fail to find them they will leave the notice at the place designated on the register as the residence of the suspected voter. Affidavit must be made as to the delivery of each notice. After the examination of the persons so notified to appear before the Boards of Registry and the decision of the boards on their cases, the registration is closed until three weeks before the next election, except with regard to those whose cases are taken before the Commissioners.

The clerks in the First Precinct of the Ninth Ward have during the first two days of their canvass discovered that at least twenty-two men were registered illegally in the precinct. At No. 43 West Washington street, from where forty-four persons registered, the proprietors recognized all but eleven of those registered as their lodgers. The names of the following eleven were not known to them: James Bowen, Michael Burke, Frank Carney, F. T. Currey, C. J. Donnelly, T. Donahue, C. Hynes, William Hagan, C. Richardson, D. Riley, and William Toomey. The last-named one had evidently forgotten where he lived when he registered, for the clerks found him at No. 85 South Canal street. From this place some twenty people registered, but seven of the number were not found by the clerks. The names of the missing ones are A. Conners, D. Dempsey, J. Callahan, P. Donelley, R. Forester, John Haley, and P. Tansey. The number registered from Tom's Lodging House—19—was very moderate. But out of this number John Ryan and H. H. Schubat could not be found on the books when the canvasser called at the house. At No. 79 Canal street the name of T. H. Myers was not found, although the register contained the name as coming from that address. Even the Gault House was credited with a name that the clerk did not know, that of P. W. Guettich. As a general thing the clerks had no difficulty in finding out what they wanted, except that in this as in other wards they complain of the terrible condition of the lodging-houses. Notices will be sent to the absent lodgers to the residences given on the registers, and if they fail to appear before the Board of Registry next Tuesday that is the end of their career as voters.

VIGNAUX TURNS TAIL.

The French Billiardist So Mortified by His Defeat by Schaefer that He Suddenly Sails for Paris.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—Maurice Vignaux sailed for France with his wife in the steamer St. Germain yesterday. His departure was so quiet and sudden that the billiard-players of the town knew nothing about it until the big cavalryman was away out to sea on his way to Paris. Vignaux said when he arrived last fall that be wasn't going back to France again until the summer. When he got so unmercifully walloped at billiards last week by Wizard Schaefer, however, he changed all his plans and packed up as quickly as he could and left the country. It is no secret that he was disgusted with his own play in the recent match. He believed that it had ruined his reputation as a player. He had challenged George F. Slosson to play him in New York, but he didn't wait to hear whether Slosson would accept or not.

Schaefer was greatly tickled today when he heard that the Frenchman had gone off in a hurry. He said that it was about time American billiard-players ceased putting American dollars in Vignaux's pockets by guaranteeing him a big salary to come over here and play. It is unlikely that Vignaux will ever again visit America. All his expenses were paid by Americans while he was here this time, and he carries away $2,000 in cash, which the Billiard Roomkeepers' Association of Chicago paid him for coming over to play in the Chicago triangular tournament.

Disagreement in the Detroit Club.

DETROIT, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—There is a good deal of a riffle in base-ball circles here this evening over what is considered a serious disagreement among the officers and some of the stockholders of the Detroit Club. Judge Edgar O. Durfee and Internal Revenue Collector Mollony, two of the directors, have openly arrayed themselves against President Marsh. The trouble is of recent origin and is the outgrowth of personal feeling at the attitude President Marsh is said to have assumed at the recent league meeting in New York and since his return to Detroit. It appears that several of the club management have been grievously offended because they have been ignored by Marsh, who has rather run things without much assistance. Notwithstanding this feeling, Marsh's executive ability is conceded, and he was reëlected President at the annual meeting Tuesday evening. The directors, however, determined to put on the check-rein, and this afternoon there was a lively time over the appointment of club committees, which the directors took away from Marsh and put on their own slate. There is much talk tonight in sporting circles over the rupture.

Malone Gaining Upon Frey.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—J. L. Malone, the Chicagoan who has been beaten every evening since his present contest at pool with Albert Frey in Maurice Daly's billiard-rooms in Washington street, Brooklyn, played a very strong game tonight and steadily lowered his opponent's lead. The men started out with the total score at 48 for Frey and 31 for Malone. The youthful Frey seemed nervous and missed some very simple shots. Malone took game after game, and when he had placed 16 to his credit Frey had bagged only 11. Malone then took 7 games, making the score stand 23 to 11.

Base-Ball Games Yesterday.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 18.—Base-ball: Nashville, 8; Memphis, 0.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 18.—Base-ball: Savannahs, 9; Detroits, 2.

FEDERAL INDICTMENTS IN DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, Dak., March 18.—[Special.]—The United States grand jury was discharged today. Among the indictments found was one against George Vennum, a prominent resident of Jamestown, for forging the name of the clerk of the court to final proof papers in a land case. His defense is that he and the officer were intimate friends, and that as the clerk was not present, he did it to expedite business, and nothing unlawful was intended. The discovery of the forgery was made by a Government Land Inspector. Another indictment was found against Samuel Falconer of the Town of Falconer for detaining and opening letters in transit. Several indictments have been returned against parties for cutting timber on Government reservations, selling liquor to Indians, and disposing of Government property.

VIRULENT DIPHTHERIA IN MICHIGAN.

ROYAL OAK, Mich., March 18.—Germans residing east of here are much excited over the appearance of virulent diphtheria. Two deaths occurred yesterday and two this morning. Three persons are believed to be dying and many more are ill. Sanitary precautions are being taken.

CAN'T STAND THE FLUTE.

He who plays a flute at Santa Barbara, Cal., is mercilessly made to pay a fine.

STRIPES.

Inch-wide stripes are to be the feature in spring dress goods.

MIKE HUMPHREYS FOUND.

HE IS AT GRAPE CREEK, ILL., IN A COAL MINE AT WORK.

He Forwards an Affidavit to the Authorities, Swears that He Has Been at Grape Creek for Weeks in the Mines, and Furnishes the Names of Witnesses.

Michael Humphreys has made his whereabouts known, and the detectives who have been looking wise and chasing up "clews," and various people who have seen Humphreys in Chicago recently, will now have an opportunity to subside. The beautiful theories that have been constructed, with Humphreys as the central figure, are swept away, and some other tack will have to be taken. The following affidavit was received here yesterday:

> GRAPE CREEK, Ill., March 18.—I, Michael Humphreys, hereby state upon oath that I have been in Grape Creek, Vermilion County, Ill., for the last five weeks; that the night of the 12th of this month, the night the robbery and murder were committed, I was in Grape Creek, Ill., and the morning of the 13th I went to work in Mine 5 shaft at the above-named place. These facts can be substantiated by the following witnesses: James Dougherty, A. M. Bushong, William Judd, and others.
>
> MICHAEL HUMPHREYS.
>
> Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of March, 1886.
>
> GEORGE B. MILEY,
> Justice of the Peace.

The truth of the matter, so far as the detectives are concerned, is that they are completely stumped—that they have not the slightest idea which way to turn or where to look. The only thing they can do apparently is to assume a mysterious air and refuse to talk. They "don't want to give away the case." If anything new likely to lead to the identification and arrest of the Morris robbers and murderers came to the knowledge of the railroad officials and detectives yesterday they are keeping it strictly to themselves. They say there has not, and that the crime is as much of a mystery as ever. A railroad contractor, while waiting at the depot in Forreston, on the Illinois Central Road, Saturday evening, saw two men approach, whose appearance he describes as most brutal and sinister. They looked jaded and exhausted, as if from travel, and their clothes were muddy. One was sandy and the other dark haired. He had not heard of the murder at Morris at the time, but after reading the accounts the next day the impression came irresistibly to his mind that they were the criminals. Neither the officials at the depot nor any one around there knew them, and where they went to from there is not known.

Nelson Watts, the baggageman, was restored to duty yesterday by the Rock Island officials, and left on his usual train at 11 o'clock last night.

Young Richard McDonnell, the stenographer, regained full consciousness yesterday forenoon, and has since been improving, though he is still in a very weak and debilitated condition. Though his mind occasionally wanders, it is now thought that he will fully regain all his faculties in normal strength. When his father asked him yesterday morning how he felt be answered, "I am feeling much better." No efforts to engage him in conversation have been made, the advice of the physician being to let him have all the rest possible and guard him from all annoyances.

PROTECTION FOR EXPRESS-MESSENGERS.

The recent express robbery, not to refer to any of the many previous ones, has naturally suggested the thought, Are the cars of express companies so built and protected by safeguards as to make them as secure as possible, and should more men be engaged in their running? The companies themselves being presumably the best judges of these questions, the different ones in the city were called upon yesterday. None of the Superintendents could be seen, but the general agents of the companies discussed the matters as fully and intelligently as they could. Mr. Wygant of the United States, Mr. O. W. Barrett of the American, and Mr. W. W. Chandler Jr. of the Adams Express all concurred in believing that the construction of the cars, and the appliances for protecting the property they contained and the agents while on duty, were entirely sufficient. If the rules provided for the direction and government of agents of cars were strictly obeyed at all times there would be no possibility of a robbery and murder such as that at Morris. The end doors of every express-car that have such entrances are protected by a short but stout chain, which, when in place, makes it utterly impossible to enter the car from the outside unless by battering down the doors. In addition, there is provided a stout iron bar, supposed to be always in place across the door when closed. The door, besides, has a strong spring lock, the key to which answers, also, the purpose of a knob in the opening of it. With the chain or bar in position the car could not have been entered, but unfortunately the robbers found both unused and hanging out of place on the ends of the two cars facing each other. This negligence in the application of safeguards, and in violation of the rules, made entrance from one car to the other practicable to the robbers and murderers.

None of the companies contemplate increasing the force in the cars. It is not necessary, they think. Agents will be more specifically and authoritatively instructed as to the rules, and held to a more strict accountability for any—no matter how slight—violation of them, and these precautions will insure as much security as required. The Adams Company sends out two men with all its cars, one to act mainly as a guard. This precaution they take because they have the contract with the Government for the transmission of its money and other valuables, and are extra careful and cautious. The doors of the cars of this company, besides, are lined on the inside with sheet-iron. This measure was adopted eight or nine years ago, after what is known as the Price murder. Price was a trusted messenger, and one night, he said, a discharged freight conductor entered his car, without his knowledge, by sawing a panel out of the door, and he shot him dead. The company was so pleased with their messenger's action that they presented him with a gold watch and chain, a purse of $1,000, and gave him a two-months' furlough. Some time afterwards they found that their rewards and admiration were misplaced and Price was dismissed. The American Express Company also sends two men out, one as a guard, on certain of their cars carrying large amounts of money to and from New York, Boston, San Francisco, and other central monetary points. Since the Morris robbery all the companies have been much bored and sometimes amused, both in person and by letter, by the persistence of men claiming to have inventions that will render express-car robberies hereafter impossible. One genius has an electrical appliance which, by touching at a certain point, would instantly close and lock the safe-door should it happen to be open at the appearance of any suspicious character in the car. At another point, should the robber step upon it, it would produce a shock which would instantly kill him. Of course the safety and dangerous extremes of the electric appliance would only be known to the expressman, and the robber would naturally fall into the trap for his self-extinction.

KEEPING UP THE SEARCH AT MORRIS.

MORRIS, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The news that a man had been found on the railroad track a short distance east of town created a great sensation in this place this morning, which was confidently predicted was another chapter in the robbery affair. It proved, however, that the victim was a section boss, Dan Hartnett, who had been in town the night before attending a St. Patrick's-Day ball, and, having drank something, had laid down on the track on his way home. A freight-train struck him and crushed his skull, from the effects of which he died at 5 o'clock this evening. Another fact has been elicited tending to show that at least some of the parties implicated [illegible] the murder and robbery were railroad m[illegible] Between Joliet and Morris Nichols was us[illegible] in the forward car checking up his ex[illegible] matter, leaving the baggageman alone in the rear car with the safe. After leaving Morris the expressman and baggageman were together in the second car. By planning the attack to take place when the men were alone, each in his car, the robbers had them at a disadvantage, whereas had both been in the car where the safe was they might have been enabled to make some sort of a resistance. Daily searches continue to be made in this section and with no result.

Mrs. Humphreys, mother of Mike, received a dispatch from the latter this afternoon dated at Grape Creek, Ill., near Danville, telling her not to believe any of the stories concerning him, that he was not engaged in the train-robbery at all. The Pinkerton men here telegraphed the information to headquarters, but they received no orders to go to Grape Creek. The latter is a small mining town near Danville. His arrest will probably be made as soon as possible for the forgery and other Chicago offenses against him.

GOLD AND PLATINUM.

The association of gold and platinum is being made use of in many new effects in jewelry.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—"The Devil's Auction."
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Boston Ideal Opera Co.
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Kiralfy's "Black Crook."
COLUMBIA—Metropolitan Opera Co.—"Lohengrin."
ACADEMY—W. J. Scanlan, "Shane-na-Lawn."
HOOLEY'S—The Rosina Vokes Comedy Company.
MADISON-ST. THEATRE—Home Opera—"Mikado."
STANDARD—Daly's Co.—"A Night Off."
PEOPLE'S—Edward Arden in "Eagle's Nest."
CRITERION—"Silver Spur."
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Missionary Ridge; 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

DELTA CHAPTER, NO. 191, R. A. M.—4658 State-st. Special Convocation this Friday evening, 7 o'clock sharp. Work on Royal Arch degree. Visiting companions welcome.
FRED HOWARD, M. E. H. P.
WM. D. ELMSTROM, Recorder.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1886.

THE BEST REPORTS OF SAM JONES' SERMONS.

THE TRIBUNE does not print the repetitions or encores of Sam Jones, nor is it seeking to impose upon its readers mere amplifications of his remarks as proofs of its "enterprise." But THE TRIBUNE does give the substance and spirit of Sam Jones' sermons, which are taken down verbatim by shorthand writers for this paper only. Our reports are more faithful, more readable, and in every respect better than those of any other newspaper.

Nothing is more disappointing than a pretended verbatim report which in truth is not verbatim. For example: The enterprise of our powerful sermonizing contemporary, the *Inter-Ocean*, was just equal to the giving of about four columns of Sam Jones' lecture last Sunday night and the total omission of the last column of the report, in which was contained the preacher's vivid and amusing characterization of the Socialists. This was the kernel of the discourse—worth all the rest together—and the *Inter-Ocean*, with the usual infallibility of dullness, failed to print any part of it.

Ex uno disce omnes.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was 49 years old yesterday.

FATAL cases of cholera are reported from various points in Italy.

THE unemployed workmen of Manchester, Eng., are becoming riotous.

FRANK DRAKE has decided not to seek a renomination for South Town Assessor.

THE reports of the sermons of Sam Jones and Sam Small will be found in the supplement.

THERE is a whisper in Washington that Land Commissioner Sparks will resign in disgust.

IN the Reichstag yesterday it was stated that hydrophobia has become almost extinct in Germany.

A WASHINGTON dispatch outlines the discovery of a way to inoculate to prevent hog-cholera.

THE grand jury at Geneva, Ill., has indicted Harry Estee for the murder of Officer John H. Grant.

THE Republicans of the First Ward are vigorously engaged in hunting down the men who have registered fraudulently.

FEARFUL that she will lose her trade, St. Louis is fighting the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Alton, Ill.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOTH of the Salvation Army denies the report that 1,000 of his soldiers are to be sent to New York.

THE Senate has made the Inter-State Commerce bill a special order for March 30 and the Bankruptcy bill a special order for March 31.

THE Senate yesterday adopted the bill providing for a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic and its effects.

THE property-owners on Dearborn street, between Polk and the river, are trying to organize for the purpose of building a street railway.

THE attempt to pass a resolution of regret in the Canadian House of Commons that the Government had permitted the execution of Louis Riel has failed.

FIFTEEN hundred cloakmakers in New York City have gone on a strike. They do not ask for increased wages but demand that the contract system be abolished.

THE Senate Commerce Committee has engaged the sub-committee having in charge the Eads Ship-Railway bill by adding Senators Frye and Kenna, both opponents of the measure.

A BERLIN paper, commenting on the supposed wish of France to attack Germany, says: "Germans who desired to conciliate France will now hope that Frenchmen may find the opportunity they long for."

THE money market was strong with a slight tendency to higher rates. Sterling was quiet. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was feverish and there were frequent slumps in the coalers.—The Chicago produce markets were rather more active. They opened weak, but gathered strength on the suspicion that prominent men were taking hold at the decline, while wheat was helped by good shipping purchases of flour, both for export and to go South. As compared with Wednesday pork closed 17½ cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, meats 10 cents higher, wheat 1¼ cents higher, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats ⅜ cent lower, rye ½ cent lower, barley weak, and flaxseeds steady.

THE House Ways and Means Committee has instructed that a favorable report be made on a bill to authorize the establishment of tobacco factories for preparing the weed exclusively for exportation, under Government regulations.

IN the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Premier Gladstone said that great as was the distress prevalent among the poor and unemployed of the United Kingdom it was not sufficient to warrant the setting apart of a day for national humiliation and prayer.

IT now appears that Michael Humphreys, who was suspected by the detectives of complicity in the recent train robbery and murder, has been living for several weeks at Grape Creek, Ill., and knew nothing of the crime with which his name has been connected.

MISS ABIGAIL BATES has died at Scituate, Mass., aged 89. During the War of 1812 she, with another woman, induced the British invaders of Scituate to retreat by playing a fife and drum, which led the enemy to believe that they were confronted by a column of Continentals.

MR. GLADSTONE is considering the advisability of postponing the introduction in Parliament of his Irish measures until after the budget has been disposed of. William O'Brien says the Parnellites will under no circumstances accept a land-purchase act unaccompanied by home rule.

ALD. HENRY W. JAEHNE of New York has been arrested on a charge of accepting bribes in connection with the Broadway Street Railway job. He was released on furnishing $15,000 bail. Inspector Byrne declares that Jaehne confessed to him that he was connected with the steal and got $20,000 for his vote.

THE dispatches from Mississippi regarding the unprovoked killing of a dozen or so Africans at Carrollton in that State simply duplicate previous versions of similar affairs which have disgraced the South. "The negroes began it," of course; they were "bad men," anyway, and no one has the remotest idea who the assassins are.

IN the Senate yesterday Mr. Spooner made a strong legal argument in opposition to the stand taken by President Cleveland in his message regarding the transmission of documents bearing on the removal or suspension of Government employés. Recently the Executive has been forced to admit that he has made changes for purely political reasons, and, through the Secretary of the Treasury, gives a certificate that the suspended officials have not been removed because of any charge affecting their moral or official characters.

SOME of our old "vessel men" are talking about the possibility of the season of lake navigation opening about the 1st of April, when marine insurance begins to run. A continuance of the recent warm weather, with the rain that was promised yesterday, would make the Straits of Mackinac passable for steamers and sailing craft at the very unusually early date above named. The first fleet would carry out some 2,000,000 bushel of corn, besides moderate quantities of other grain. The season of navigation generally opens about the last week in April.

IT may be just possible that many operagoers in Chicago are not aware that the German troupe now performing at the Columbia Theatre is giving some of the most finished and artistic representations of opera ever seen in Chicago. In ensemble, solo work, and general appointments the two performances of "Rienzi" have rarely if ever been excelled here. The troupe is one of remarkable strength, and with the large chorus and unusually effective orchestra presents an ensemble of extraordinary attraction. Those who miss the performance of "Rienzi," Wagner's earliest work, with its imposing effects, brilliant *mise en scene*, and sonorous instrumentation, will have something to regret, and the same may be said of those who fail to attend the "Queen of Sheba," which will be given several times next week. Such earnest, honest, conscientious presentation of opera as these artists are giving deserves a most generous patronage, and it will not be to the musical credit of Chicago if they go away without having it.

SETTLEMENT OF THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE.

It is about settled that the receivers of the Texas & Pacific Road will submit the Hall controversy to Judge Pardee of the United States Circuit Court for arbitration. This will be done simply to help the other roads out of their difficulties and bring the strike on the Gould lines to an end. So far as the Texas & Pacific is concerned it has been pretty well demonstrated that while in the hands of the United States Marshals it can be operated, strike or no strike; but the road is only a part of the Southwestern system, and running by itself will not pay expenses. The receivers of this line are anxious to have the connecting roads opened, and for this purpose may submit to the court the question of reinstating Hall in his old post in the machine-shop at Marshall, Tex. This is the momentous issue which caused a suspension of traffic on the Southwestern roads, and the receivers of the Texas & Pacific are authorized to arbitrate it only by calling on Judge Pardee for a decision.

By all means let the Hall controversy be taken into the United States Courts and adjudicated. The Texas & Pacific Road being in the hands of the Federal Courts, the receivers cannot appoint outside umpires to settle disputes, but may submit them to the Judge, and if the Knights of Labor will accept a ruling so reached there is nothing to prevent a speedy decision. The issue is simple and the trial ought to take very little time. Hall claims that he had a leave of absence for three days, but his "boss" says it was only for three hours. When this issue of veracity is determined 10,000 men can resume work and the railroad system of the Southwest be again thrown open to the use of the public. Judge Pardee is a man of ripened judgment in dealing with questions of law and fact; he understands all the rules of evidence, and when the proofs are submitted can doubtless determine whether the truth was told by Hall or by his "boss." If it was a case of misunderstanding Judge Pardee can bring that fact to the light and decide accordingly. Of course it is a matter of extreme difficulty to decide a question of veracity when there are no written or documentary records and the court is required to deal solely with spoken words. Judge Pardee will be able, however, to apply the legal rules and announce the best judgment which the nature of the case will admit. The decision may not be acceptable to the Knights of Labor, but it must be remembered that they have attempted to pass on the matter without hearing any sworn evidence or making an inquiry into both sides of the question.

The Hall controversy is to be settled in a manner which ought to have been compulsory in the first instance. Such a settlement should not have been deferred until the strikers lost at least $300,000 in wages, deprived 20,000 other persons temporarily of their means of livelihood, and inflicted on the farmers, merchants, miners, and drovers of the Southwest damages amounting at the very least to $1,000,000. The laws of Texas ought to have compelled the settlement of this miserable dispute without the stoppage of a single car. The trouble is apparently over, however, for the present, and the lesson it teaches should be taken up by the country. It is for reasonable, thinking people to say whether in the future disputes between persons in the employ of common carriers shall be the occasion of blocking travel and traffic on railroad highways, depriving thousands of innocent persons of their means of livelihood, and inflicting lasting injury on the general public. Will the people be satisfied with laws that permit trifling controversies to have such consequences?

THE CARROLLTON MASSACRE.

The horrible massacre of negroes in a court-room at Carrollton, Miss., the 17th inst., by a mob of cowardly whites, five times their number, without provocation and in cold blood, is another instance of the boasted Southern civilization of which we have heard so much of late, and illustrates in a lurid way the consideration of the Southern Bourbons for the negro, of which we have also heard so much in the Southern press and in Southern Congressional speeches. To the atrocities of Hamburg, Danville, and Copiah is now added the still more fiendish massacre of Carrollton.

The story as related in the dispatches, which come from a Southern source, shows that the massacre was premeditated, cowardly, and cold-blooded. Three weeks ago, James M. Liddell, a lawyer of Carroll County, got into an altercation with two negroes. A quarrel ensued, pistols were drawn, and Liddell received a slight wound. The negroes were arrested, and the 17th were brought up for trial. As is natural, there were several negroes in the court-room, attracted by curiosity and interest in the case. They were not there for purposes of violence nor had they made any threats. They went to the trial as idlers in the North go to a court-room, to watch proceedings. While there, conducting themselves in an orderly manner, a mob of whites, armed to the teeth with carbines and revolvers, drove up to the court-house, and without a word of warning fired into the audience, killing ten outright and mortally wounding three others. Seven escaped by jumping through windows and for some reason were not pursued by the cowardly ruffians. Having accomplished their bloody work, they gave rein to their horses and leisurely drove away, well knowing that the officers of the law would not interfere with them, as the killing of negroes in that section is not considered a crime.

This is not the first instance of the cruel injustice which has been dealt out to colored persons at Carrollton growing out of this same Liddell affair. A few weeks ago a lynching party was organized to get into the jail and hang the negro who fired the shot at Liddell. The Sheriff, getting wind of the affair, removed him to a place of safety. When the party arrived at the jail and found that their victim had escaped from their vengeance, they took out in his place a negro lad who had been imprisoned for killing a white boy in self-defense and hanged him to a tree, though the Judge who committed him remarked at the time that the prisoner had made out a good case of self-defense, and had the victim been a negro and the accused a white boy he would have been instantly acquitted by a jury without leaving their seats. It was but a few days before this inhuman proceeding that another mob broke into the jail at Monroe, La., not far distant from Carrollton, took out a colored man named Robinson, who had been guilty of no other offense than defending a girl whom he was escorting home from some festivity against the assault of some ruffianly whites, and hanged him. Neither of these victims had been guilty of any offense for which the law would have convicted him. They were hanged because they were negroes, and being negroes had no right to protect themselves when they were in danger. The victims of the bloody massacre in the Carrollton court-room had been guilty of no crime. They were there as spectators of a trial of one or two of their race upon the charge of assault. They were negroes, that was sufficient. When the mob drove away there were thirteen less Republican voters in Carrollton. It will need but a few more such massacres to make that county solidly Democratic.

Is it not about time that Southern Bourbons and their Northern Copperhead friends ceased their clamor about the considerate manner in which the negroes are treated in that section? We are continually reminded that the Southern whites are earnestly seeking to ameliorate the condition of the blacks, to educate and elevate them, and to give them the rights of citizenship, including that of suffrage. We are periodically informed that they are happy and contented, that they appreciate the kindness of their Bourbon friends, and that they are not only willing but anxious to vote the Bourbon ticket. It is hard to reconcile such statements with the narratives of lynchings, massacres, arrests for trivial offenses, consignments en masse to the chain-gang, and of the horrible treatment of those who are paying the penalty of alleged offenses which come almost every day by telegraph and mail. And yet, in spite of this damning evidence, Southern Democrats claim to be the friends of the negro! The Carrollton massacre was a Democratic crime; and so long as negroes remain Republicans in the South outrages of this kind will continue. They will never be allowed the right even to live until they cease to affirm the rights of citizenship. And yet there are colored men right here in Chicago so treacherous to their race and so callous to the sufferings of their Southern brethren that they will not hesitate to vote with the party that is guilty of the outrages!

CUMULATING FRAUDS.

As the Ohio boodle gang approaches dissolution its struggles to save itself become more frantic. It is literally plunging from one fraud into another, covering up one crime with another in its vain efforts to escape the investigation which is slowly but surely pushing it to the wall. Its last hope now is to save the four bogus Senators, whose fate already stares them in the face, and no crime against the ballot-box is too audacious to be left untried. The photographed poll-lists of the Fourth Ward, Precinct A, bear upon their face the overwhelming proof of the forgery of 200 names to correspond with the 200 bogus tickets stuffed into the box. These names stricken off and the votes thrown out, Brashears, one of the frauds, will be defeated and one or two of the others will be in serious danger.

To save Brashears has been the object of the gang, and with this purpose in view a fresh fraud has been perpetrated. The ballot-boxes have been in the possession of the gang's police for four months, and of late the gang has been very anxious to have the Investigating Committee count the votes. The reason is now apparent. The box of Precinct A, Tenth Ward, was opened the other day and twenty-four Republican tickets were found with the names of the four candidates for Senator scratched off and no names written in. This would be sufficient to save Brashears, and of course keep all four of the frauds in their stolen seats. In order to ascertain the facts about these twenty-four scratched tickets a reporter of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* interviewed the judges of the precinct, two Republicans and one Democrat, and the clerks, one Republican and one Democrat. All five of them told the same story—namely: that there were no such tickets voted; that there were but three or four ballots with a scratched name on them, and that twenty-four tickets with the entire list of Senatorial candidates scratched off could not have been placed in the box without their knowledge. The Democratic judge and clerk were even more positive in their statements than the Republicans. This of itself is sufficient proof that, after finding their forgery of 200 names was discovered, the knaves deliberately opened the boxes which were in their possession and scratched sufficient of the Republican ballots to save the man Brashears, whom the forgery would otherwise unseat. This rascally game, like all the others, however, has been exposed. The toils are gathering about them, and the frauds will have to go. It will be a great victory when the Republicans drive them from the seats they have stolen, but it would be a greater victory if every man connected with the forgery—the rascals who were engaged in the scratching and the four would-be beneficiaries of fraud—could all be landed in the penitentiary together.

SPARKS' OVERRULED DECISIONS.

At the time of the outburst in Dakota last spring against Land Commissioner Sparks THE TRIBUNE contended that there was no occasion for anxiety among the settlers, as the decisions complained of would certainly be reversed. This prediction now stands confirmed. Within the last week Secretary Lamar has completed the task of reversing the rulings which excited so much alarm in Dakota, and the decision in the Brittin case fairly winds up the controversy, leaving Sparks still in office, but arrested in his remarkable career as a reformer. The course taken by Sparks in the Land-Office is in many respects deserving of sincere applause, but his superheated zeal betrayed him into gross blunders in dealing with the Dakota settlers. No doubt there are many frauds perpetrated under the Homestead and Preemption acts, but Sparks' method of suspending the issue of patents in all cases would have injured irretrievably hundreds of honest settlers for every rogue caught. Sparks overreached himself badly in trying to strike every head in sight, and when his decisions came up for review there was nothing to be done but reverse them. The issue of patents will now be resumed and the long-delayed work brought up to date.

The most indefensible ruling Sparks made was in denying that the same person could be entitled to the benefits of both the Preemption and Homestead acts. The Homestead law expressly sets forth that "nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing preëmption rights"; and for a long time it had been considered settled that rights under the two acts were cumulative and not exclusive. Subject to certain regulations a claimant holding under the Homestead act could "commute" his entry and make a payment, which the Government would accept as a legal substitution for the labor otherwise required. As Secretary Lamar says, the transaction was the same as that of a minor buying his time. It involved no fraud or unfairness, but carried out the plain and expressed purpose of the law to permit settlers to avail themselves of either the Homestead or Preëmption act, or of both if they were able to do so. Up to the time that Sparks entered the china-shop of the Land-Office no official had ever denied that this was the proper construction of the law, and, as Secretary Lamar now declares, it was the duty of the department to adhere to the settled doctrine, even if the acts might be forced to bear a different construction, which, however, he does not think to be the case.

Now that Sparks' rulings under the Homestead and Preëmption acts have been properly overruled, it is only fair to give the Commissioner the credit he deserves for his courageous attack on the frauds perpetrated by the land-grant railroads. He has ferreted out and exposed these swindles in a manner that calls for hearty applause. There is no department of the Government where reform is so much needed as in the General Land-Office. When, in the early part of his official career, Sparks attacked the homestead settlers he was "barking up the wrong tree," but now that he has found the trail of the land-grant railroads he has a field where his extraordinary energy and enthusiasm may be displayed with manifest advantage. His recent report to Congress is the most complete exposure yet published of the spoliation of the public domain by railroad corporations. Sparks has received a great deal of censure not undeserved, but he is now on the right track and may yet render the Government good service.

THE fuss which has been made about the confirmation of Richard S. Dement as Surveyor-General of Utah is a tempest in a teapot. The opposition of Morrison to him was simply based upon the grudge he bears him for the part he played in the Senatorial fight at Springfield. Mr. Morrison would have it appear that Dement is not a good Democrat because he (Dement) was opposed to him at that time. Gen. Logan's explanation of the matter, as we find it reported in one of our Democratic contemporaries, is sufficient reason why the confirmation should not have been reconsidered, on that score at least. From this it appears that Morrison's opposition to Dement is based upon the ground that he helped Logan, and the way in which he helped him was by bringing him the information that the Democrats were trying to bribe one of the Republican members of the House. It was through Dement's information that Gen. Logan was enabled to crush out the scheme of horizontal bribery. If the Republican Senators make the point that Dement's predecessor was removed without cause, that is another thing; but it would be grotesque to object to him because Morrison is aggrieved at his honesty, which led him to expose the fraudulent schemes of the Springfield Democrats.

A PECULIARLY Frenchy announcement appears in a tailor's shop window on Clark street. It reads: "Ici on parle Français et Allemand." That means that a man must have some knowledge of one language in order to know that another is spoken inside. It is about as bad as the old-country sign-board direction to travelers: "If you cannot read this sign inquire at the blacksmith's shop." Everybody has heard the reply of the Scotch resident in that vicinity after having been told that it was a good joke: "Ow, aye, I ken weel. It is a varra gude joke. The blacksmith might na be ta hame."

A NEW YORK Alderman was arrested yesterday for bribery. New York, like Chicago, has tried Democratic politics too long. New York should adopt Chicago's method of reform. It takes that big city an unconscionable length of time to learn that her best course is to imitate Chicago in everything.

THE railing around the present Court-House in this city, which prevents the building and the public from damaging each other, revives the memory of some conditions that existed before the great fire. After the well-remembered "buckling" of the roof of the east wing the following lines were found to have been penciled on a stone slab at the Clark street entrance:

Massive, unsightly pile of stones
  Together thrown, sans skill, sans style!
Reckless is he of broken bones
  Who tarries in thy courts awhile.

"I'D like to be examined before Civil-Service Commissioner Oberly to see if I'm fit to be let out," is supposed to be the present soliloquy of Mackin.

"MARGERY DEAN," writing to a Boston newspaper, says something neat, which should be read by every woman who decorates her hat or bonnet with the form of a dead bird. "Who," she says, "would kill her own canary to add a touch of color to her bonnet? Who would slice her own parrot to put it upon the brim of her hat?"

SENATOR PAYNE has made a little speech. It wasn't much of a speech, and wasn't on the subject the people of Ohio would like to have him take up.

CHICAGO agencies have just now a magnificent opportunity to do something that will answer the question: "Do detectives detect?"

THE blood of the old hidalgos percolates through all classes in Mexico, and gallantry is still there. How beautiful was that incident related by the telegraph the other day of what occurred when a stage-coach was robbed that had for passengers three men and a young lady, all belonging to the best families of Chihuahua. The outlaws took all their valuables and every particle of their clothing, but out of consideration for the young lady they gave the people in the stage a sheet that was used in common for a robe until the next station was reached. American train-robbers intending to make such a clean sweep would never have been thoughtful enough to take along a sheet.

THE chief fault found with Miss Murfree's writings is, that she keeps the moon too busy over the Tennessee mountains. It is hardly just to criticise her for a little thing like that.

ST. PAUL having expended $48,000 on her ice palace and taken in $41,000 during the festivities, besides getting $1,000,000 worth of advertising, would be satisfied with her net profit of $993,000 if a proper division among stockholders could be secured. But in St. Paul, as in other cities on such occasions, the wisest and most forward contributors got most of the advertising.

THE Winchester rifle, laid aside for politic purposes just before the last Presidential election, is again cracking away merrily in Mississippi, and the status quo ante is restored. Still you see, once in a while, in a Bourbon newspaper a remark to the effect that the negro is learning that the Democratic party is his best friend.

SINCE "Bishop" Oberly has been made a Civil-Service Commissioner, how would it be to fill the place made vacant by appointing to it Zach Montgomery, the public-school-hater and bigot, now Assistant-Attorney General for the Interior Department? There would then be an evenness to the tone of the appointments all round.

THE cholera item has come. And, if the cholera itself comes to this country, Chicago should be in better condition to receive the guest. It is well to have a thought of cholera in casting a vote at the coming election.

AT last accounts St. John, of mustache and scaly political fame, was lecturing for small sums in little New England towns where anything from outside is a curiosity. No series of sieves could be adjusted to do better work than public opinion in the long run. Any small object gets shaken down lower and lower until it reaches its place.

ST. LOUIS business-men have clubbed together to advertise the fact that they are still ready to do business, and that a number of railroads still connect with the town. There is something sad about it all.

CURRENT NOTES.

"What's good for a cold, doctor?" "A draught, sir!" "Chestnut, doctor!" "Of hot rum and water, sir." "That's jest nuts for me, doctor."—*Lowell Citizen.*

Young Featherly—Do you recall that quotation, Miss Waldo, beginning: "No pent up—no pent up—pent up Ithaca contracts——" Miss Waldo—"No pent up Utica," I think, Mr. Featherly. Young Featherly—Ah, yes, Utica; thanks, I knew it was some town in Central New York.—*New York Sun.*

De Baggs—"Twombly, I hear you were robbed last night." Twombly—"So I was, worse luck. Sister was married last Wednesday; lots of silver in the house, you know, and I couldn't trust the servants, so I bought a large and savage dog." "And the thieves stole the silver after all?" "No, they stole the dog."—*Philadelphia Call.*

"What kept you so late last night, Archibald?" demanded Mrs. Spotcash. "Takin' inventory," replied Spotcash. "I knowed it," she replied: "smelled it on your breath the minute you came in. You'll keep on t'kin' it till you get yourself in the lockup and disgrace your family, and then I hope you'll be satisfied."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Old Mrs. Bently—"Do you know what's become of young George Samson, who used to spree it so much last summer?" Old Mrs. Browser—"I hear he went West an' has become a confirmed teetotaler." Old Mrs. Bently—"O dear, is it pos'ible? An' he was sech a likely young man, too. It beats all what people'll do when they once get a taste for rum."—*New York Times.*

At the minstrels: Bones—"Mr. Montrose, can you tell me why a dude with a gumdrop Derby is like George Washington?" Interlocutor—"I hardly think, Mr. Bones, that your question will come within the range of my intellectual powers on this auspicious occasion. Why is a dude with a gumdrop Derby like George Washington?" Bones—"Because he's got his little hat yet?"—*Rambler.*

Secretary Chase was not originally a profane man. He learned how to swear after he went into Lincoln's Cabinet. One day, after he had delivered himself rather vigorously, Lincoln said to him: "Mr. Chase, are you an Episcopalian?" "Why do you ask?" was the somewhat surprised counter-question. "O, just out of curiosity," replied Lincoln. "Seward is an Episcopalian, and I had noticed that you and he swore in much the same manner."—*Washington Hatchet.*

A sick farmer had an obstinate cow which he wished to get to market. On consulting his neighbors he received the following advice: The carpenter said he'd have a screw driver; the furniture-man said let a bureau drawer; a small boy offered to holler; the newspaper-man said let an editorial leader; the Postmaster suggested haying a letter carrier; the village toper wanted to do his part, and offered to take a horn; the pickle-vender thought a little gherkin would start her. Meantime the farmer expired of exhaustion and the cow died of grief. This fable teaches that the possibilities of the English language are great.—*Oregon Statesman.*

"I've been basely defrauded," said the barber. "You see I am a sociable man and like to make it pleasant for my customers. About four months ago a stranger came in and took his place in the chair to be shaved. I asked him half a dozen questions and got no answer; finally he saw my lips move, and, taking out his note-book, scribbled on the fly-leaf, 'I'm totally deaf.' That settled it. He came in three times a week and almost always went to sleep in the chair while being shaved. Today, while I was coming down in the car, I stood behind the fellow, and would you believe it, he was carrying on a conversation in an undertone, never missing a word his companion said. Deaf! Why, he can hear a watch tick in another man's pocket. It's a shame for him to treat me so."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Playing marbles:
When smiling spring returns to cheer
And Nature's warblers reappear,
And buds upon the trees are seen,
And lawns again show glints of green,
And Sol begins to dry the ground,
The small boy in the streets is found,
And no less happy than when he
Rushed down the "coast" so merrily;
He's put away his sled and skates
And now plays marbles with his mates.
Full of excitement, through his veins the young blood swiftly leaps;
It is no small affair to him; not when he plays for "keeps."
"The child is father of the man" this boyish pastime shows;
He'll play for "keeps" with stocks and bonds for marbles when he grows.
—*Boston Courier.*

PERSONALS.

A man who died at Burlington, Ia., the other day left $100 to the reporter who should write the "best obituary" of him.

Jimmy Costello, a Pittsburg bootblack, has invented a wonderful pump, combining the siphon and vacuum principles, and has sold the patent for $28,000.

Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, late Consul-General to Japan, wrote an elaborate report on "Labor and Porcelain in Japan," and before leaving for home employed a native artist to decorate twelve copies of this report. The painting is said to be a marvel of artistic skill.

Labouchère says, in London *Truth*: "Mrs. Mackay, the wife of the 'silver king' of California, has rented No. 7 Buckingham gate from Lord Sudeley for the season. This will be joyful news for the Lord Outatelbows and the Lady Nothing Nowhere class of aristocrats, who sponge so assiduously upon wealthy Americans."

Blondin, desirous of replenishing his purse, wishes to make another tour through America and repeat his Niagara performance, but hesitates because the law would compel him to have a safety net under the rope, which would detract much from the interest of the feat. He is now 62 years old and lives in London.

Mrs. Julia Smith of Glastonbury, Conn., recently deceased, bequeathed the famous Jersey cows to her husband, but of her other personal property she gave to Mrs. Jane H. Shepherd of the Riggs House, Washington, "my silk bedquilt, containing 7,000 pieces; to Mrs. James Noble of Westfield, Mass., the Wallingford table-cloth without a seam, spun by myself and sister, and the 120-years-old bed-quilt of dimity made by my grandmother before her marriage, who spun and wove the lining and quilted the same."

A correspondent of the New York *World* tells the following: "One of the brightest old ladies in New York said to me the other day: 'Once I started with Mrs. Horace Greeley to ride from her house on Nineteenth street up Broadway in an omnibus. The Rev. Dr. Bentley soon got in and sat down near the door. We exchanged nods of recognition with him. Presently I was horrified to have Mrs. Greeley pull the strap, and, whisking a little tin pail out from under her shawl, hand it to that man of God with the request, "Doctor, please just step out to that little shop on the corner and get me a cent's worth of emptyings!" handing him the requisite copper. He calmly took the pail, got out, went for the yeast as if it were a matter of course, while the 'bus full of passengers waited, and he came back and handed her the pail, merely saying with a smile, "He didn't give me any change."'"

From John Boyle O'Reilly's speech at the Beacon Club dinner: I sent reporters to four houses in Boston a short time ago to ask how much money they had sold on Ireland during the month of December; and from the 1st of December to the 20th those four houses had sold over $100,000, in sums averaging $35. Now, in three weeks four houses in one city sold that much, and I can assure you that there is not a city in the United States, not a town or hamlet, whence that drain is not constantly going away to Ireland. It is going from the mills, from the mines, from the farms, from the shops, from the servant-girls. The only advantage from that terrible loss—a loss which must reach $50,000,000 a year, which is the lowest computation you can put on it—the only value we have in return is in the devoted and affectionate nature that could spare from their earnings so much to their poor relatives in Ireland; for they sent it to save their people from eviction and starvation—not to make them happy and comfortable, but to pay the rents to the English aristocrats for whom England has legislated. The landlords have a mortgage on the Irish in America through their affections.

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

We hear that the new British Admiral has given orders to the commanders in the Chinese station to have their ships painted gray instead of white. Various colors have been tried in past years—black, yellow, and white having all been experimented with. Gray is said to be the most enduring and least conspicuous color; it is this color that most of the Chinese men-of-war are painted.—*The China Herald.*

An inquiry recently ordered by the Hungarian Government has led to the discovery that most of the so-called Tokay wine exported from Kaschau and other places to Germany, France, and England is adulterated, and that most of it was never near the Hegyalija Mountains where the genuine Tokay is grown. The Hungarian Government will take energetic measures to restore the reputation of this celebrated wine.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament the debates on the bill for a reform of the Administration have begun and are expected to last some months. The so-called reform aims at annulling the self-government of the counties and towns and establishing a centralized system on the French model. This is simply a fresh step in the process of "Magyarization." The paragraph placing the courts of justice under control and command of the Governors has been withdrawn by the Ministry.

The dynamite outrages of the last year cost England a pretty large sum. The amount, as shown by the recently-prepared civil-service estimates, is close upon £50,000, and this apparently does not include the bill for the repairs at the Tower and the expense of prosecuting Burton and Cunningham in May last. The principal item is the large one of £38,000 for police. The details are not yet forthcoming, the estimate merely saying that the money has been spent in meeting the expenses of the police engaged on special duties in connection with the outrages. In the previous year only £12,000 was expended under this head. It cost £8,625 to made good the damage done to the House of Commons and Westminster Hall by the explosion of Jan. 24, 1885. It may be interesting to give the items of the account: Repairs to the House of Commons, £5,500; furniture, clocks, etc., £550; electrical installation, £75.

A rare spectacle was recently witnessed in the "animal park" of Herr Hagebeck, a Hamburg dealer in wild animals. Among the animals that had been brought over by the Singalese troupe that has astonished and delighted Germany during the last year there was a large elephant which had several times before shown signs of viciousness. It was finally resolved to kill the animal, which had been estimated of the value of £600. An Englishman of sporting propensities, who had offered to pay £50 for a shot at a sick elephant whenever the occasion for such pastime might arise, was at once telegraphed for, but in presence of the savage fury of the animal he renounced his intention of firing. Hereupon it was determined to strangle the beast. Chains were passed round the elephant's neck. By the aid of two pulleys they were drawn tighter and tighter till at the end of ten minutes the monster expired.

Two weeks ago there was a heavy fall of snow in Paris, which ceased at about 9 a. m., leaving the streets covered to the depth of several inches all over the city. Half an hour after it had stopped snowing men were busy in the principal thoroughfares scattering broadcast a mixture of sand and salt; they were followed by the watering-carts, and after a short interval by the brushing-machines, which soon transferred the liquid snow and mud to the sides of the streets, whence, with the assistance of a staff of scavengers and a liberal flow of water, it quickly found its way into the sewers. The ease and rapidity with which the snow was first of all got out of the way of the traffic and then finally disposed of were little short of marvelous to one accustomed to the condition of the London streets after a fall of snow. By midday the chief streets, such as the Rue de Rivoli, the Avenue de l'Opéra, and the great boulevards were as clean as they were the day before the storm. It must be confessed that during the cleaning process crossing the street was not a pleasant operation, especially as the Parisians do not indulge in the luxury of crossing-sweepers. But then the inconvenience only lasted for a few hours.

A Parisian millionaire, M. Lang, has recently had made for him a wonderful bed, which is certainly one of the most luxurious pieces of furniture we have yet heard of. If only it could become universal, what a boon it would be to early risers! The description makes one envy the fortunate possessor. The bed itself is a model of comfort; and the following devices have been adopted to render rising from it as little unpleasant as possible. When it is time to get up, a chime of bells rings. The occupant continues to sleep. Suddenly a candle is lit by a clever mechanical arrangement. The sleeper rubs his eyes and an invisible hand proceeds to divest him of his nightcap. By means of electricity a spirit lamp with coffee-roasting apparatus affixed next begins to burn. The water soon boils, and the smell of coffee fills the room with a delicious fragrance. Luxuriously reveling in a crowd of agreeable sensations, the occupant, now just beginning to awake, is soothed by sounds proceeding from a costly musical-box. At length the bells ring out another merry peal, and at the foot of the bed a card with "Levez-vous" ("Get up") inscribed on it appears. If this invitation is without effect a powerful mechanism lifts the occupant bodily from his bed and deposits him on the floor.

THE RAMBLER IN GOTHAM.

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM TWO OF THE NATION'S GREAT MEN.

Horace Greeley's Written Request to Mr. Blaine When the Latter Was Speaker of the House—The Maine Statesman's Epistle to Ex-Gov. Foster—Cyrus W. Field's Fight with Massachusetts—Gossip About Bishop Oberly.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—Two letters that have come into my possession today illustrate striking characteristics of two of the Nation's great men. In a chat I had a few days ago with Gen. James A. Hall of Maine he told me about a recent visit he had paid Mr. Blaine at Augusta. He found Mr. Blaine looking over old letters. An autograph letter of Horace Greeley was mentioned as having been found, in which the editor had called the attention of the statesman to the remarkable strength exhibited by a young man named Foster in carrying a hitherto strongly Democratic district for Congress in Ohio. Thomas E. Porter, who is in the produce business in this city, on seeing the interview with Gen. Hall, remembered that at just about the time Foster was elected he had called on Mr. Greeley to speak a good word for Foster, with whom he had some slight acquaintance. He had a curiosity to see Mr. Greeley's letter. He wrote to ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio, who was the young Congressman of Greeley's epistle, and asked to be allowed to see it. Mr. Foster had just received it with an autograph letter from Mr. Blaine, and he sent it to Mr. Porter here for examination. I got both letters from Mr. Foster tonight on their being handed back to him by Mr. Porter. This is Mr. Greeley's letter:

NEW YORK "TRIBUNE," NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1871.—*Dear Sir:* The Ninth District of Ohio has voted since its formation as follows. (Here figures are given showing the Democratic strength.) I call your attention to these facts to justify my presumption in suggesting to you that the new member, Charles Foster (whom I never saw nor had any correspondence with), must be a superior man, who ought to be placed on some important committee—Commerce or Banking, if not Appropriations. It isn't possible that an average man can have so carried that district against the representative chosen by it in 1868 by 1,645 majority.
Yours, HORACE GREELEY.
The Hon. J. G. Blaine, House Representatives, Washington, D. C.

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The picture of Mr. Greeley, which this letter allows one to draw, is a wonderful contrast to the political leadership of the present day. This kind-hearted, long-headed, generous old man, looking the whole country over, watching its political movements in the minutest details, scanning the young Republican blood, encouraging its vitalization, urging the advancement of young men to power, is quite unlike the custom of today, when men are principally engaged in finding out how much power and patronage each can grasp, and how little each can do for other men and still retain his own grasp.

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Mr. Blaine's letter transmitting the Greeley letter to ex-Gov. Foster is of late date. It is as follows:

AUGUSTA, Feb. 12, 1886.—*My Dear Foster:* You may remember my telling you when you first entered Congress that Horace Greeley had preceded your advent by a very complimentary letter. As I never could produce it I think you came to doubt its existence. But truth is always vindicated. Behold, here it is. Rummaging over some old papers the long-lost letter turned up, and I hasten to send it; so please dispel all your doubts and make acknowledgment of my good faith and at last my good luck. How are you? I hope good health and good fortune attend you. I am just through with my second volume, and feel like a boy who is through with school and just entering upon a vacation. Your friend, faithfully,
Gov. Foster. JAMES G. BLAINE.
P. S.—This letter, of course, is now yours. Your trouble will be in reading H. G——'s letter. If you can't get through it send it back and I will return it with a translation.

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In talking with me about the occurrence and in answer to inquiries, Mr. Foster said to me: "I remember that after I got to Washington, on being introduced to Mr. Blaine, he told me that he had received a letter about me from Mr. Greeley. He also said that he would hand it to me when he came across it. He has kept his promise after a lapse of many years. I had never met Greeley or had any correspondence with him, and could not imagine how his attention could have been directed to me. I was given a position on the Committee on Claims in my first term, which was a better place than I had asked for. Mr. Blaine, you will understand, had been Speaker of the previous Congress, and at the time Greeley wrote him was about to be reelected." Mr. Blaine's memory is proverbial. It is nowhere better illustrated than in his remembrance of his promise to Mr. Foster after a lapse of fifteen years.

⁂

Cyrus W. Field has been engaged in a single-handed contest with the State of Massachusetts. I met him today and he was all smiles over a partial victory he has won. When the New York & New England Railroad bonds were put up for sale some time ago Mr. Field formed a syndicate for their purchase. The syndicate's bid was rejected, and an offer not so good by $100,000 was accepted. Mr. Field advanced a claim for remuneration for the difference, and it has been pending before the Committee on Claims of the Massachusetts Assembly. The committee has all along refused to hear evidence on the petition of the syndicate, but after a four-days' struggle it has yielded to public opinion and will listen to the evidence. Mr. Field said to me about the matter: "I have just come back. It has been a big fight. I have made the State of Massachusetts go down on its knees. There was a conspiracy to sell the bonds to a Boston syndicate who bid $150,000 less than their actual market value for them and nearly $100,000 less than we offered. It will all come out now."

⁂

T. F. Oakes of the Northern Pacific Road will start West tomorrow, which means that the transcontinental situation is not to be changed for some time at least. Oakes is a small man, with a boyish face, and full, light brown whiskers. He makes a white overcoat his winter trade-mark in New York. He is a popular man with newspaper reporters, although he seldom gives them any encouragement when they seek information. But he says "yes" and "no" in such a way that they know he has told them all he will tell anybody.

⁂

There have been a large number of Montana people here and in Washington this winter. They are watching the possibility of the admission of the Territory as a State and defending its interests against the rulings of the Land-Office. A prominent Democrat of the Territory, with whom I was talking tonight, said to me: "We haven't a single interest of any size in the Territory that has not been struck at by the Administration. I can't understand what the Administration is up to. The farmers and miners are all up in arms against the rulings of Land-Commissioner Sparks, and the only men who are satisfied with him are the lumbermen. It is against these lumbermen that Sparks has been hurling philippics ever since he went into office. It strikes us as queer that with all the charges of fraud that he has hurled against them they are the only ones who have been benefited by his rulings. If the Administration keeps on in its present course it will make the Territory so solidly Republican that old Beelzebub couldn't change it. We have had no easy time to keep it Democratic in the past, and it seems pretty rough to be knocked out now by our own supposed friends."

⁂

John H. Oberly's appointment as Civil-Service Commissioner has seriously disturbed the mugwumps who still cling to Mr. Cleveland. He is known to be an advocate of spoils, and to put him in the position of agent to carry out a law to which he is antagonistic does not come up to the mugwump mark. Ex-Mayor Henry L. Pierce of Boston, who is here, denounces the nomination as a serious mistake and a blunder next to a crime against the sacred cause of civil-service reform, in which he voted for Mr. Cleveland, along with Curtis and Schurz. Mr. Curtis only last week stood up for the President in an interview in which he claimed that his intentions were good. I heard today that the distinguished mugwump is quite put out by Oberly's appointment. Oberly's hold on the President began with his cleverness in keeping newspapermen away from the President at Albany and at the Victoria Hotel conference after election and before the inauguration. Oberly was at Albany. Lamont took a liking to him, and when all correspondents were shut off from the Cleveland mansion at Albany Oberly was selected as the go-between who should take the little items of news that Lamont saw fit to give out and make them common property among the reporters. In this way he got

IN GOTHAM.

ERS FROM TWO OF
GREAT MEN.

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HORACE GREELEY.
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JAMES G. BLAINE.
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considerable of the President. They both beefy men by nature, and a certain nt of affiliation sprang up which the p has utilized to some advantage.

***

I hear by mail from Uruguay that South America is on the verge of war, in which Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic are likely to become engaged. Uruguay has had six years of peace, and capitalists are beginning to leave it through fear of impending revolution.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Grand—"Adina."

Last night was a red-letter night for the Boston Ideals, inasmuch as it marked the first production of their third new opera for the present season. It was "Adina," Mr. Oscar Weil's adaptation of Donizetti's "Elixir of Love." Why it should have been thought necessary to change the name of the opera it is not easy to say. Possibly because the present version makes a number of changes in the work, the main one being the rearrangement of the material into three acts instead of two. The story is amusing and not labored. Adina is the soprano village coquet, sweetly in love with a gentle tenor rustic named Nemorino. The lovely maiden is also the cynosure of unattached admiration in general, especially that of the soldiers stationed near, and particularly of the dashing and somewhat conceited bass sergeant. The first act serves to introduce these dramatis personæ. In the second act a quack doctor arrives, Dulcamara (Barnabee), who advertises his wonderful cure-alls. Nemorino applies to him for a love-potion, and the doctor sells him a bottle of Bordeaux wine. Having taken this, Nemorino is full of confidence, and disgusts the fair Adina, who forthwith agrees to marry Sergt. Belcore. Just before the wedding was to have come off Nemorino enlists as a common soldier, in order to be able with his advance pay to purchase a second bottle of the wonderful elixir. Just at this juncture Nemorino's uncle dies and leaves him all his property. That Adina marries him is now a matter of course. The story affords room for pleasing comedy of various kinds, and especially for much tuneful singing. The principal musical numbers are the following: In the first act Nemorino sings "I love her, I adore her"; Adina has the legend of Sir Tristan and Isolde; Nemorino and Adina having a charming duet, "Ask the zephyrs, lightly straying"; there is a soldiers' chorus and a song for the sergeant; a sentimental quartet, "'T were best thou shouldst forget me." The act closes with a pleasing ensemble. The best things in the second act are Dulcamara's song, a duet between Dulcomara and Nemorino, the barcarole duet between Dulcamara and Adina, an aria of Nemorino's, a good ensemble and finale, and especially Adina's interpolated song. In this instance it was a waltz song by Pattison, "There is a little bird that sings," and as sung by Miss de Lussan it made the best effect of the whole opera. In the third act there are several pleasing numbers.

The music throughout is bright and sparkling. The melodies are pleasing at first hearing and improve upon acquaintance. All the music, also, is genteel in cut and singularly becoming to the voices of the singers in the cast last night. Miss de Lussan as Adina was charming. Her voice appears to better advantage in this part than in almost anything else she has been heard in, saving, possibly, "The Bohemian Girl." Her representation of the coquettish maiden was that of one "to the manner born." Mr. Karl as Nemorino was pleasing. He was not wholly successful in disguising the fact that the days of his bashful youth are beginning to belong to the period that Clarke sings of in "The Maid of Honor," "When men indeed were men." But his voice is charming and as soon as he becomes a little more at home in the rôle this will be one of his best. Barnabee as Dulcamara added another to the rôles in which he is irresistible. Clarke, as the dashing Sergeant, sings much better than he dashes. The chorus sang well, and the ensembles went with good effect. "Adina," judging from the quickness with which the audience took the points, is likely to prove even a greater success than "Victor," if people care to hear light melody beautifully sung. The costuming was elegant, Miss de Lussan's dresses especially being rich and tasteful. "Adina" will be given this evening and tomorrow afternoon.

The Columbia—"Faust."

The fourth performance of the German company last night was devoted to Gounod's "Faust," a work whose pleasing melodies and rich and sensuous tone effects afforded an agreeable relief from the seriousness of Wagner. The cast contained Frau Seidl-Kraus as Marguerite, Herr Alvary as Faust, Herr Emil Fischer as Mephisto, Herr Robinson as Valentine, Frau Januschowsky as Siebel, and Frau Kemlitz as Martha. The inevitable dilema of this opera was not successfully solved upon this occasion. That dilema is the necessity of dispensing, in the rôle of Marguerite, with youth and inexperience or else to fail short of the depth of passion required in the later scenes of the work. The solution last night was in favor of the latter horn of the dilema, in consequence of which the garden music fell short of its best effect. Frau Seidl-Kraus is an artist whose genius every one must respect. In the church and prison scenes last night she sang with great effect. Herr Alvary made a pleasing and a strong Faust—much better than we usually have. Still, this music has been so often sung by all sorts of tenors that almost every opera-goer has in his mind the memory of some silvery-voiced singer whose organ exactly fitted the rôle. Wanting such an ideal Herr Alvary's Faust must have been most grateful. The one member of the cast wholly satisfactory was Herr Robinson as Valentine. Of this nothing needs to be said. Herr Fischer appeared as Mephisto for the first time here. His voice is a celebrated one, but it is not yet at its best, his throat not having recovered from the inflammation which prevented his earlier appearance. His Mephisto was more intelligent and less theatrical than almost any that have been seen. For this reason it made but slight effect. One little point of costuming was curious. Valentine had a sword with a basket hilt; Mephisto had one with a cross-hilt. Why, then, the terror in the scene at the tavern? The chorus did some excellent singing, especially their pianissimo at the death of Valentine. The church scene was well set but Mephisto was not visible to the audience. The whole performance was consistent and thorough, but it failed to awaken any very decided enthusiasm. Perhaps the comparatively small house may have had something to do with this. Tonight the opera is "Lohengrin," for the last time during the present engagement, as also the Saturday matinée will be the last of their superb performances of "Rienzi." Next week the opera will be "The Queen of Sheba" three times, "Tannhäuser" twice, and the "Prophet" once, with a great cast. The remaining opera is not announced. A répertoire like this and performances like these ought to crowd the house. That this has not been the case is very queer, considering the enormous success of the German season in New York and the alleged taste of Chicago.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

The Italian Government has just published an official report of the cholera epidemic of last year. Eight hundred and sixty-three communes, with a population of 5,771,000, or about one-fifth of the Kingdom, were visited by the scourge; 25,587 cases were reported, 14,198 of which terminated fatally, a mortality of about 60 per cent. In Naples, with a population of 945,000, there were 15,927 cases and 7,968 deaths [illegible]

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

A RUMOR THAT MR. GLADSTONE WILL POSTPONE HIS IRISH MEASURES.

He Will Not Introduce Them Into Parliament Until the Budget Has Been Disposed Of—The Irish Will Not Accept a Land-Purchase Bill Unaccompanied by Home Rule—Labouchere's Analysis of the General Political Situation in England.

LONDON, March 18.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—There is as yet nothing to indicate that Mr. Chamberlain will recede from the position he has taken in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. Mr. Gladstone, it is rumored, is considering the advisability of postponing the introduction in Parliament of his Irish measures until after the budget has been disposed of, with a view of conciliating the Radicals, if possible, meanwhile; but his success, without changing some of the essential features of his scheme, is extremely doubtful.

The *News* says that the delay in the resignation of Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan is merely a matter of convenience to allow Mr. Gladstone to announce his scheme in Parliament, and that it is understood that Mr. Gladstone proposes £120,000,000 as a land fund.

Mr. Chamberlain has told a friend that Gladstone's Irish proposals would involve so complete a separation that it was impossible to give any guarantee to landlords, and that unless methods were found to greatly reduce the amount of proposed payment, he (Chamberlain) would not remain in the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain conferred long and earnestly with Mr. Trevelyan in the House of Commons this afternoon and afterward conferred privately with Lord Randolph Churchill for nearly an hour. The circumstances was much commented on by the quidnuncs in the lobby. Meanwhile the tension in the Cabinet continues. Neither Gladstone nor Chamberlain appears to be disposed to yield.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., in an interview this evening said that the Irish party in Parliament would under no circumstances accept a land-purchase measure unaccompanied by home rule, and it would not only incontinently and unanimously kick out any bill dealing solely with the land question but would kick its promoters with it. It is certain, Mr. O'Brien said, that when Mr. Gladstone framed his home-rule proposals he did so with due regard for the best interests of not only the people of Ireland but the people of England as well, and we have faith that he will not swerve from the course he has mapped out. As to Mr. Chamberlain's resigning," he continued, "I attach no importance to that. He may resign or he may not, but he cannot in either event hinder the establishment of home rule in Ireland in the very near future. Chamberlain would like to cut Mr. Gladstone's throat, but his attempt to do so will probably result in his cutting his own. There was never a man whose political suicide seemed more certain than does Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's."

Mr. Labouchère writes:

> Mr. Gladstone's proposal that England guarantee the interest on the expropriation loan appears to fail to secure the support of the Conservatives and Whigs; and, though many Radicals would agree to it rather than lose home rule, if the country were appealed to the English obligation guarantee would repel the Radical vote, and possibly result in the rejection of the scheme. It is, therefore, better for Gladstone to propose home rule alone, with provisos to prevent the Irish Parliament expropriating the land without compensation. This plan would be more certain of adherents in the general election.

The Prevailing Distress—Starving Fishermen on the Western Isles—Riots at Manchester—A Day of Humiliation Not Desired.

LONDON, March 18.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Father Greatly, whose labors in behalf of the starving fishermen in the Western islands have been almost incessant since the famine began, has written a letter to the Cable News Company conveying thanks for the timely assistance rendered through that agency, and concluding as follows:

> You have been the means of saving many precious lives which were trembling in the balance. Help arrived too late for one family at Newport, two children having died from famine-fever the day preceding the arrival of supplies. The mother and three other children were stricken with the disease, and when aid came they were nearly dead. They are now provided with necessary food and medicine, and, being carefully nursed, are likely to recover. God's blessing upon our kind friends in America.

Numbers of unemployed workmen of Manchester are becoming restless and disorderly. Several small mobs ran riot through the streets today, and threatened to attack the jewelers' stores and to loot the shops generally. A few drapers' stores had their windows smashed by brickbats.

Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons this afternoon, replying to Mr. William Johnston, Conservative member for Belfast, declined to recommend to the Queen the appointment of a day for national humiliation and prayer because of the distress prevalent among the poor and unemployed of the kingdom. The Premier said that bad as the distress was it did not justify the action proposed.

The British Budget—Michael Davitt Was Not Insulted—Plans for Faster Steamship and Railway Service—The Salvationists—Silver and Its Advocates.

LONDON, March 18.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Mr. Michael Davitt was not insulted at Oxford when, two nights ago, he was the guest of an undergraduate friend at the University. Yesterday's widespread rumor to such an effect is untrue. Some Tory students undertook, at midnight, to fasten with long screws to side-posts the door, or "oak," of the student host as a punishment for his entertaining Mr. Davitt. The student, hearing the noise of the operation and knowing the trick, let himself out of his window to the ground, using his sheets as a rope, and, running around, surprised the marauders, who fled. Mr. Davitt slept undisturbed in an adjacent room.

LONDON, March 18.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Representatives of the British and Irish railroads interested in the proposed line of steamships between Galway and America will shortly hold a conference with a view to facilitate means for the establishment of a regular service of fast express trains, shortening the time to Dublin and other important points considerably. The Midland Great Western Railway, whose Western terminus is at Galway, is active in the promotion of this project. It is proposed to equip the new trains with the most luxurious style of American cars, and the latest American improvements for the comfort, convenience, and safety of passengers will be introduced.

The Salvation Army is now completing arrangements for holding in this city a monster international religious convention. The managers announce that they have secured five of the largest halls in London for the accommodation of the thousands who are expected to attend. The convention will open May 28 and last a week. The regular delegates who will be present to represent the army's religious movement in the different foreign parts of the world will number 2,500. These delegates, the managers say, will include Hindoos, negroes, Maoris, and American Indians. Passage for the American delegates has already been secured aboard the Assyrian Monarch, which will sail from New York about May 15.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has expressed a preference for submitting the silver question to a special committee to be presided over by Mr. Goschen, by whose request, through a motion made in the House of Commons last Friday, the question is to be separated from the other subjects under consideration by the commission inquiring into the depression of trade.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Hibbert, Secretary to the Admiralty, explained the naval details. He said that the Government intended to fully execute the program of Lord Northbrook and Lord George Hamilton, and to maintain England's naval supremacy. Mr. Hibbert condemned the slow building of vessels of war, and said that work now in progress would be completed before new contracts were made. Lord George Hamilton, the First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, was entitled to the gratitude of the country for his courageous initiation of reform. Lord George Hamilton thanked Mr. Hibbert and promised him the cordial support of the Opposition. The estimates were adopted. They are the largest since the Crimean war.

Mrs. Langtry appeared last night as Pauline in Lytton's "Lady of Lyons." Though she failed in the passionate scenes there was a marked advance over her rendition of previous rôles, and she agreeably surprised the audience with a display of refined emotional power. The Prince of Wales was present.

Germany—A Newspaper Trying to Stir Up Strife with France—Pasteur's Experiments—Overzealous Policemen Punished.

BERLIN, March 18.—The *Post* says:

> France confesses that she is waiting to attack Germany. This is serious. Germans who desire to conciliate France will now recognize the uselessness of a conciliation, and will wish that Frenchmen will soon find the opportunity they desire.

In the Reichstag yesterday Minister von Gossler, replying to a question by Prof. Virchow, said that the Government had followed with interest the experiments of M. Pasteur in the preventive treatment of rabies, but did not think it necessary as yet to make a practical application of his method, hydrophobia having become almost extinct in Germany.

Police Commissary Meyer of Frankfort has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a number of policemen have received minor sentences, for having exceeded their duties on the occasion of the funeral of a Socialist last June. Meyer's defense was that the attitude of the Socialists compelled him to employ force after he had thrice summoned the gathering to disperse.

China and Japan—Blue Jackets Suffering from Small-Pox—The Celestials Warned to Keep Away from America—The Mikado's Contribution to the Grant Monument.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18.—The steamer Oceanic arrived today with Hong Kong dates to Feb. 23, and Yokohama to March 4. Feb. 2, previous to leaving Hong Kong for Yokohama, four of the crew of the United States war-ship Trenton were sent ashore suffering from small-pox.

The *China Overland Mail* of Feb. 23 states that the following cablegram was received Feb. 21 from the Committee of Chung-Wa-Wui-Kun of San Francisco:

> We call your attention to the condition of the Chinese in the United States of America and that Chinese riots are of frequent occurrence. Over $500,000 of our property has already been destroyed, many people killed, the merchants' business seriously injured, and there are great suffering and destitution among the laboring classes. We request you to immediately issue a proclamation warning our people not to come to the United States, also to send a copy of this to Chang-Chi-Tung, Viceroy of Two-Kwang, and to Oi-Yuk-Tong, Canton. We have cabled Tsung-Li-Yamen.

The information contained above has already been circulated as requested.

The new census of Japan makes the population of that Empire 38,500,000.

The Mikado has signified his intention of contributing $500 to the Grant Monument fund in New York as a token of his respect for Gen. Grant, and has ordered that amount forwarded to the President of the committee.

Cholera Makes a Showing in Several Eastern Towns.

ROME, March 18.—Two fatal cases of cholera are reported from Candia, two from Polia, and seven from Padua.

It is generally believed that the disease will continue to spread as the warm weather approaches, and a reign of terror is imminent.

France—An American Woman Elopes with a Titled Rake—Debate on the Education Bill—The Commune's Anniversary.

PARIS, March 18.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to the Tribune.]—The American colony in the south of France is much disturbed and scandalized by the reported elopement of a married woman belonging to a well-known American family with a Frenchman whose rank is much higher than his reputation.

The debate was begun in the Senate today on the Primary Education bill. M. Jules Simon, who was greatly applauded, denounced giving to laymen exclusive control of education. He expressed a belief in a future life and added that children might without danger be instructed in that belief. The debate was adjourned until Saturday.

The observance today of the anniversary of the Commune was peaceful and without feature.

GEN. BLACK AGAIN HEARD.

The Investigation into Alleged Irregularities in the Pension-Office and Charges that It Was Conducted as a Political Machine by the Present Commissioner's Predecessors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Senators Cullom (Chairman), Harrison, Beck, Plumb, and Kenna, of the Sub-Committee on the Expenditure of Public Moneys, assembled at the committee-room this evening to continue the examination of Commissioner Black. Ex-Pension Commissioner Dudley, whose administration of the Pension-Office is understood to have been the subject of the allegations in Commissioner Black's report which gave rise to the investigation, was present. Senator Harrison repeated his inquiry of the last meeting, if the Commissioner could furnish the names and numbers in any cases which had been allowed or rejected on account of the politics of the claimants. Gen. Black, in reply, furnished a list of twenty cases, all of which, he said, came within the classes referred to. He said he would furnish in addition 300 or 400 affidavits when the committee should have examined the list in support of his allegation that the Pension-Office was conducted as a political machine. Commissioner Black said, in answer to further inquiries, that the list by no means comprised all the cases of the character referred to of which he had knowledge.

He first referred to that of Col. Thomas W. Bennett, Indiana volunteers, the certificate of which was issued in March, 1882, the rate being $22.50 a month. There were papers in the case, the Commissioner said, to show that it went to the Commissioner before it went to the Board of Review. The Commissioner submitted a personal letter from the claimant to Commissioner Dudley, in which the writer sets forth the extent of his disability and makes a plea for speedy action. If this can be obtained, the writer says, it will add another to the many obligations he is already under to Col. Dudley, and which he hoped he would be able to return in a way which would be fully appreciated. The letter is dated Richmond, Ind., Nov. 14, 1881. The case was made special the 18th of November; the case was sent to the Commissioner the 1st of March, 1883; the pension allowed the 2d of March; and the finding of the medical referee was found the 11th of March; nine days after the allowance was made. Among the liabilities for which the claimant asked a pension was sunstroke incurred in the field in May, 1864. The statement of the Adjutant-General showed that on that date the claimant was absent on sick leave. The affidavit of the adjutant of Col. Bennett's regiment was read, however, testifying that at the date named Col. Bennett was on duty. The day was intensely hot and the affiant saw claimant partly dismount and partly fall from his horse in a sort of fainting fit. Water having been thrown in his face he recovered sufficiently to take the ambulance. Col. Bennett complained of the effects of his mishap for several days, and said he had had a sunstroke, and affiant often heard the surgeon of the regiment refer to it as a sunstroke.

Senator Harrison questioned the witness sharply as to whether he meant to say he would not consider evidence of that character—the surgeon being dead—as competent in establishing the fact of a sunstroke.

Gen. Black said if there had been reasons personal to himself why he wanted that claim admitted, and he had been susceptible to such influences, it might be competent; but he didn't consider that the unsupported affidavit proved a sunstroke—nor would ten such affidavits.

Senator Kenna—In what does the irregularity in the case consist?

Witness—The irregularity consists, first, in the order that after the case had been passed upon by the examiner it should be brought to the Commissioner, instead of going from the examiner to the Board of Review, then to the Medical-Office, and from the Medical-Office back to the Commissioner.

Mr. Kenna—Have you any knowledge on the subject of the relationship which existed between the applicant and the Commissioner?

Witness—None personally.

Mr. Kenna—Have you had information—no matter in what form—touching the relationship that existed between the Commissioner and this claimant?

Witness—I have.

Mr. Kenna—Has that been in the form of a written communication or oral?

Witness—Oral.

Mr. Kenna—Are the parties who made the communication accessible to the committee?

Witness—They will be accessible.

Mr. Kenna—Taking that record, does it in your judgment support the granting of the claim?

Witness—It does not, according to the practice of the office then established.

Commissioner Black left the files in the other cases on his list with the committee for examination, stipulating that no others than the members should be allowed to see them. Adjourned until Wednesday.

A TENNESSEE LYNCHING.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 18.—John Gillespie, the negro who murdered Mrs. Thomas Gray, near London, Tenn., yesterday, was hanged by a mob of 200 men last night near the scene of the crime.

"THE NEGROES TO BLAME."

THE USUAL BOURBON EXPLANATION FOR THE CARROLLTON MASSACRE.

Unoffending Colored Men Shot Down in a Court-Room by an Invading Mob and Yet Accused of Causing the Trouble—A Very One-Sided Account of the Events Leading Up to the Murders—Principal Characters in the Tragedy.

JACKSON, Miss., March 18.—[Special.]—The Legislature of Mississippi adjourned today at 12 o'clock. During the session last night news was received of the tragedy at Carrollton in Carroll County. This place is twelve miles distant from the Illinois Central Railroad at Winona, and more than 100 miles north of Jackson. Further particulars of the tragedy were made known through a number of private letters and dispatches received from Carrollton, but the Legislature adjourned without taking any notice of the affair. Carroll County is the home of Senator George. He has lived in that county all his life, and his valuable plantations are located there. Although Senator George has a residence in Jackson, Carroll County has always been claimed by him as his political domicile. Col. Liddell, the Marshal of the Northern District of Mississippi, is also from Carroll, and J. M. Liddell, whose name figures in the tragedy, is a nephew of Col. Liddell. Young Liddell is a man 28 years of age, was a member of the Legislature two years ago, and was defeated for State Senator at the last election. He is now prominent in local politics in his section.

The beginning of the difficulty which led up to the tragedy is as follows: Several weeks ago Bob Moore, a young white man, while under the influence of liquor, quarreled with a negro named Brown, and the latter struck him with a pitcher. Some days after Liddell entered a barroom in Carrollton, and seeing Brown and another negro drinking directed the barkeeper to give Brown's companion a drink, at the same time showering upon Brown very offensive epithets. Shortly after Brown, his brother, and friends congregated at a street corner in Carrollton. Liddell approched them and hot words and a difficulty ensued. Liddell was wounded twice by pistol shots from Brown or his companions. They did not prove serious wounds, but confined him to his bed for two weeks. Upon Liddell's recovery Brown made an affidavit against him before Mr. Elam, the Mayor of Carrollton. The investigation was in progress before the Mayor yesterday when about fifty white men without masks entered the court-room and commenced firing. Ten negroes were killed and six others wounded, three fatally. Those killed were:

JOE EWING,
ED BROWN,
CHARLES BROWN,
FRENCH HUGHES,
AMOS MATTHEWS,
JIM JOHNSON,
JOHN MORREY,
B. D. HARRISON,
LEWIS BUCHANAN,
SIMON CAIN.

The following is a list of the wounded:

WILL DODD.
JIM KEYES.
CHRISTIAN PREACHER.
JIM HOWS.
JAKE KANE, very seriously.
BILL EWING.
CHARLES PRICE.
HENRY COLE.
COLEY THOMPSON, badly, and reported dead.

Payton Hemingway and Walter McLoud jumped through a window, carrying the sash along with them. The former received a slight shot wound in the hand, but was otherwise uninjured. Amos Matthews was shot dead while trying to make his escape in the same way. One colored man rolled himself out of one of the west windows, falling on the brick pavement outside, but got up and made his escape unhurt. As he was getting out three shots were fired at him, two of which struck the window sill and one went through the glass.

Adam Brown, the father of the Browns connected with this affair, was killed in a quarrel in 1871 by Mr. Ourey, the editor of the Carrollton *Conservative*. It is asserted that these Brown negroes are of a bold and turbulent character and have been engaged in frequent broils. Carroll County is a semi-upland county, the negro vote exceeding the white 300. As far as can be ascertained, the Governor has received no official information of the affair. Moore, who first had the difficulty with Brown, lives in Greenwood, Leflore County. Young Liddell also lives in Leflore County and edits the *Valley Flag* at that place. The citizens of Carroll claim the parties who did the killing were strangers and were not citizens of Carroll, and that not one of them was recognized; also that the negroes in the court-room fired the first shot.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 18.—A special from Winona, Miss., to the *Times-Democrat* gives the following particulars of the circumstances leading to the tragedy enacted at Carrollton, Miss., yesterday: "Some months ago Robert Moore, a young man from Lefro, Le Fiore County, went to Carrollton. There he met Ed Brown, colored, with whom he had an altercation, and the negro smeared and poured on him molasses which he carried in a jug. J. M. Liddell Jr. of Greenwood, a friend of Moore, happened to meet Brown, and made some allusions to his treatment of Moore. Brown gave him impudence, and Liddell started at him, but was prevented by bystanders from attacking him. The negro then armed himself and induced others to do likewise. They stationed themselves on the street, some concealing themselves behind trees. When Liddell came after supper from the hotel he saw them and asked what they meant, whereupon Ed Brown responded, 'It is none of your —— business.' At that Liddell struck at Ed Brown with his fist, and Ed and Charles Brown, his brother, both simultaneously fired upon Liddell, one ball striking on the elbow of his right arm. About this time some fifteen to twenty shots were fired from different quarters. Liddell pulled his pistol and hit Ed Brown in the abdomen, and received one shot in the fleshy part of his leg. Charles Brown was shot in the shoulder. The parties who had taken part in the affray were brought before the Mayor forthwith, received an examination, and were bailed to appear before the next Circuit Court. Threats were continually made by the Brown brothers that they would have Jim Liddell's blood, further, that they had five double-barreled shotguns, loaded seven fingers deep, and would "kill the first man who put his foot on their ground." The 12th inst. they made affidavit against James Liddell and others, including some of the best citizens of the place and men who knew nothing of the difficulty, charging them with assaulting with intent to murder in the previous difficulty. Previous to the opening of the trial yesterday Brown boasted on the street that he had his body-guard, and would shoot the first man that made a motion in his direction. The case was called at noon, when the court-house immediately was filled with negroes, who stationed themselves around and about the Brown brothers. The attorneys were proceeding with the case when there suddenly appeared about 100 white men, all well armed. Perceiving their entrance Ed Brown drew his pistol and fired in the direction of Liddell, who was between his attorneys, and thereupon the firing became general. Ten were instantly killed and two others have since died. Some escaped by jumping through the windows, a distance of at least twenty feet from the ground. On most of the dead bodies arms were found. The room was completely filled with smoke. The Judge's bench is on the north side of the room and the benches facing it are towards the south. It is a very large court-room, with windows all around. On the south wall were counted 135 shot holes; in the wall of the passage leading downstairs ten shot holes; and in the benches thirty shot holes. One shot struck the northeast window-sash and glanced into the wall. Five other shots show on the north wall from the direction of the benches. Large pools of blood were on the floor of the court-room. The mob then left as quickly and quietly as they came in. The general impression is that this will end further trouble, as heretofore a few of the negroes killed were constantly creating bad feeling, and led other negroes, peaceably inclined, to produce strife between the whites and blacks. The good people of Carrollton deprecate all this and regret that a few innocent colored people were drawn into the fuss. All is quiet now. The principal leaders of the gang were Charles and Ed Brown, who were amongst the killed. It is impossible to get any one to state the names of any persons in the mob and it will be very difficult to ascertain them, as nobody in the excitement took notice of any of the persons who entered the court-house. No arrests have yet been made."

The entire force of employés in the National Tube-Works at McKeesport, Pa., are out on a strike for an advance of 15 per cent in wages. A meeting was held at the opera-house this evening and the 1,500 workingmen employed at the tube-works signed a petition asking admission to the Knights of Labor. The employés of the machine-shop are still working, but a petition will be presented tomorrow asking for an advance, and if it is not given the men will quit work. One department of the National Rolling-Mill has been thrown off work on account of the strike. Manager Flagier stated tonight that the men would not be given the advance under any circumstances.

WHERE BUSINESS IS BAD.

Continued Excitement at Elmwood, Ill., Over the Tracy Bank Failure—A New York Broker Pushed to the Wall—Other Business Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—Mayer & Einborn, cigar dealers, have assigned. Their liabilities are $15,000; assets $4,000.

NEW YORK, March 18.—M. J. Waters of the Consolidated Petroleum and Stock Exchange this afternoon announced his inability to meet his engagements. It is stated that his liabilities amount to the margins on 200,000 barrels of oil and 4,000 shares on stock, of both which he was long.

PEORIA, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The excitement at Elmwood over the Tracy bank failure is unabated. There is hardly a farmer within a radius of five to ten miles who is not affected, and it is believed until the affairs of the bank are straightened out business in the city will be utterly prostrated. Notwithstanding the protest of the creditors, the objectionable assignees are going ahead. An effort will be made to stop them by legal proceedings. It is learned this evening that one of the heaviest losers is William Forbes, Township Collector of Elmwood Township, who had $7,500 of county money deposited in the bank.

Seizure of Merchandise.

The Sheriff yesterday seized a lot of goods from the St. Louis Mercantile Company for Horace and Frank P. Partridge of the firm of Partridge Brothers on an execution on a judgment secured by that firm against the owners of the goods for $900. The St. Louis Mercantile Company, it is alleged, shipped the goods to Winona, Minn., in the name of A. C. Barr, and ran them back again to the city. The goods were taken out of a car at the Northwestern depot.

General Labor Notes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—[Special.]—Several small disturbances affecting the relations of employer and employed developed today. At the Nordyke & Marmon Company's works, where 300 men are employed, the strike feeling has been gathering headway for several days. Some of the men say that the company has been running full-handed in order to accumulate a stock preparatory to sustaining a strike. This the company denies.

Railroad brakemen are complaining of the rule on Indianapolis lines which compels them to "dead-head" for nothing. Brakemen ordered from one terminus to another, in order to take a train from the latter point, while traveling under orders get no pay. The engineers and conductors who run "light"—that is, who take their engines and cabooses to a given point to be in readiness to take a train—get part pay, and the brakemen claim that they should be similarly treated. There is no strike yet.

A committee representing the molders in the employ of the Indianapolis Stove Company asked an advance of 10 per cent in wages and were ordered from the office by President Root, he telling them to strike if they pleased and to boycott the company at their pleasure. In explanation Mr. Root says that only a week ago the company advanced wages 10 per cent and that Indianapolis molders' wages are already higher than are paid at any other place in this State or in Louisville, Toledo, or Albany. About 100 men are employed by the stove company. The majority of them, Mr. Root says, are not interested in the strike. He says that the older men of the establishment have notified him that they would continue at work as heretofore. The strikers are Knights of Labor. The shop is an open one—that is, admits men without regard to society affiliations.

TROY, N. Y., March 18.—[Special.]—The proprietors of the malleable iron-works have increased the wages of the molders and employés in the foundry department 10 per cent. None of the stove foundries in the city are running, the molders insisting on an advance of 25 per cent and the manufacturers remaining firm in their refusal.

NEW YORK, March 18.—All the cloakmakers in the city, numbering 1,500, are out on a strike. They do not ask for increased wages, but merely demand that the contract system be abolished, so that they may deal directly with the firm themselves.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 18.—[Special.]—At a largely-attended meeting of the Wheeling Chamber of Commerce tonight resolutions were adopted denouncing the spirit and practice of the "un-American evil of boycotting," and the Secretary was instructed to correspond with like bodies elsewhere with a view to securing unity of action in opposition to the boycott in general.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 18.—[Special.]—A very important concession was today granted the Cigarmakers' Assembly, Knights of Labor, by the principal cigar manufacturers of this city. In addition to signing a scale of prices which increases piece-work $2 per thousand, the manufacturers consent to their men becoming Knights of Labor and agree to employ no women or bunchmakers under 16 years of age. Furthermore, no women are to be permitted to learn the trade or be given work when men are out of employment. Another important clause of the agreement provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for Knights of Labor workmen who are employed by the day. This last section of the agreement goes into effect May 1 and the others at once.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 18.—[Special.]—Coal-miners of the Pittsburg district are very much dissatisfied at the refusal of the operators thus far to grant them the scale agreed upon at Columbus. They held a meeting here today at which it was stated they had no intention of striking, but would insist upon the Columbus agreement. If, after a month or two, the operators still refuse the miners say they may strike. The refusal of the operators to live up to the Columbus contract excites general surprise in business circles.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Times-Democrat* says: "Gov. Lowry says that affairs at Carrollton do not, as far as he is now informed, demand Executive interference; that his information is that everything is quiet and that the peace officers of the county do not now need any assistance. The report to him of the circumstances of the immediate origin of the riot was to the effect that the negroes were the aggressors, one firing at Liddell in the court house, whereupon the latter's friends retaliated with fatal results, as given in the published accounts of the tragedy."

TORTURED BY GYPSIES.

Terrible Story of Abuse and Inhumanity Told by an Ohio Girl Kidnaped from Her Home.

GREENVILLE, O., March 18.—Cora Green, a pretty 14-year-old girl, who escaped from John McVey, a gypsy, and his two female companions, relates a pitiful story of her treatment. She says she was kidnaped from her home near Lebanon, Ind., over a year ago, and was compelled to travel about the country with the gypsies. McVey, she says, shot her in the head, kicked her, cut her on the body with a hatchet, beat her with a club, flogged her with a buggy-whip, and assaulted her. He also drove a nail through her foot, fastening her to a board, and swung her up to the wagon bows. Marks of the girl's wounds are still plainly visible. Her parents have been communicated with, and they will arrive here in a day or two. McVey and his two companions decamped as soon as they learned of the girl's escape. A large number of citizens are hunting for the party, and if they are captured a lynching will probably follow.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

The Presidency Said to Have Been Offered Prof. Chamberlain of Beloit College.

BELOIT, Wis., March 18.—[Special.]—It is stated upon what appears to be creditable authority that the Presidency of the State University at Madison, Wis., has been tendered to Prof. T. C. Chamberlain of Beloit College. He is now in Washington, so that it is impossible to confirm the rumor through him, though none entertain doubts as to its correctness. Since the announcement of President Bascom's resignation Prof. Chamberlain's name has been prominently mentioned in this connection.

[Mr. Chamberlain is a son of Beloit College, graduating in 1866. He subsequently took a post-graduate course at Michigan University. He has since 1872 been connected with Beloit College as a member of his faculty. For years he was Wisconsin State Geologist, and has for the last three of four years held the office of United States Geologist.]

AWAITING THE JURY'S VERDICT.

Closing Scenes in the Trial of John W. Lauer at Omaha, Neb., for Wife-Murder.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—The sensational trial of John W. Lauer for the killing of his wife, Sallie Lauer, the night of Nov. 21, 1885, when he shot her dead, claiming to have mistaken her for a burglar, was closed at 4 o'clock this afternoon by a five hours' speech for the prosecution by Gen. John C. Cowie. The case has gone to the jury and a verdict is not expected before Saturday. A disagreement is generally looked for.

COLOR-BLINDNESS.

The first case of color-blindness was reported in 1777.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wonderful Effects from One Bottle.

I have for the past five years been suffering from what the physicians told me was malarial poisoning. Have taken a great deal of medicine for it, many times going through a regular course as prescribed for me, feasting on quinine, etc., but got no relief. I have now taken one bottle of S. S. S., and I have no more chills and no bad feeling, and am free from the disease. It has helped my appetite greatly and built me up generally.
JOSEPH ANDERSON, 333 Third-av.
New York, Dec. 9, 1885.

RHEUMATIC.

For ten years I have suffered from muscular rheumatism. I have tried several of the best physicians in the State, and tried one of the medical colleges in this city, but all to no purpose. I went to Florida to try a warmer climate and test some of the springs there, said to be good for such diseases, but obtained no permanent benefit. My joints became stiff, and I could not walk with crutches or sticks. About four months ago I commenced taking Swift's Specific, and I am now well. My joints are supple again and I can do as much hard work as any man in the city.
ALLEN EUNICES, (col.)
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 18, 1885.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
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For manufacturing purposes. Entire building or first, second, and third floors, 44x100 to wide alley. Has shafting and steam apparatus. Lease three years.
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Of 209 Wabash-av., 25x180; large skylight in center; within few doors of two of Chicago's largest retail dry-goods houses. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO. 138, or PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

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Store and basement, 48x140, 130-132 Wabash-av., near Madison st. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn.

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DISSOLUTION.
Mr. Julius Petersen, member of the firm of Petersen Bros. & Co., has this 17th day of March, 1886, retired from said firm.
PETERSEN BROS. & CO.
The undersigned parties will assume all outstanding assets and liabilities of said firm and continue the general commission [illegible] export business as heretofore under same name.
EMIL PETERSEN,
HERMANN PETERSEN,
JACOB MANSAR.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices by mail on application.
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AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE CENTRAL TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION TRYING TO ADJUST RATES.

A Railroad Combination to Be Formed for the Purpose of Fighting the Knights of Labor—Chair-Car Charges—The Transcontinental War—Sale of the Denver & New Orleans Road—A Short Line to Duluth.

The committee of nineteen recently appointed by Commissioner Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association to fix a percentage basis for rates from the various points within the territory of the association assembled yesterday at Commissioner Blanchard's office to consider the subject referred to it. General Traffic Manager James Smith of the Wabash, the Chairman of the committee, stated that the object of the meeting was to report a uniform basis of maximum allowances by percentages or cents per 100 pounds, or both, for the short hauls of connecting lines to any junction points where two or more connections compete, and to different yet competing junctions—said junction points to be based on the Chicago unit; to recommend percentages on the Chicago basis from new junctions and crossing points or alterations in the percentages which have been heretofore announced from any points; to devise and recommend a basis of percentages from points at a greater distance from New York than is Chicago, including those on the Mississippi.

The committee has been selected with a view of securing a full representation of all the principal roads in the association west of the trunk line terminals principally interested in the questions submitted for its action. The principles involved are of great importance, and it is deemed desirable that pet theories and policies of individual members should be abandoned where they come in conflict with the general good or the principal objects of the association, which are: A strict observance of fixed and remunerative rates; the removing of all cause for complaint because of unjust discrimination in rates in favor of or against localities or individuals; by a fair and equitable division of tonnage or revenue, as between the members, and this can be attained in a great measure by a strict maintenance of agreed rates and confining each road within the territory that legitimately belongs to it. The business public, Mr. Smith said, are satisfied to pay a reasonable rate to the carrier. They seldom complain of extortion, and certainly have had no reason to complain of high rates for a long time past, but do complain bitterly, and with good reason, of discriminations caused by the vain attempt of one road to overreach another by cutting rates and other irregular practices to secure business naturally tributary to other lines. A temporary advantage may be gained by such action, but the cut rates are met, further reductions follow, unsettling values and discriminating against the surrounding territory, foolishly sacrificing revenue, and frequently resulting in ruin to many. It is of these rapidly fluctuating rates and discriminations that the public complain, and railroad wars and ruinous rates for which the roads alone are responsible have educated the public, and many officers and agents as well, to consider a reasonably remunerative rate as extortion. The public looks with a jealous eye upon all railroad associations or pools—and for the simple reason that it does not clearly understand or is misinformed as to their true object, but, when it has become convinced that the primary object is to secure stable and reasonable rates, treating all alike under like circumstances, the railroads will have its support, and there will be less unfriendly legislation. In fixing percentages and equalizing rates it did not necessarily follow that the committee should reduce to the lowest now in effect; the discriminating irregularities could be removed and the interests they represent be better served by advancing at many points rather than reducing others.

The committee discussed the above subjects for some time in a general way, and finally the following sub-committee was appointed to discuss and prepare a plan for action: J. T. R. McKay, Lake Shore; Alexander MacKay, Michigan Central; G. B. Spriggs, New York, Chicago & St. Louis; H. H. Courtright, Chicago & Alton; Edgar Hill, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; W. Duncan, Ohio & Mississippi; H. W. Hibbard, Vandalia; D. T. McCabe, Pan Handle; H. C. Diehl, Indiana, Bloomington & Western; H. J. Page, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago; and James Smith, Wabash. The sub-committee was in session until a late hour last evening and meets again this morning.

A Railroad Combination to Battle Against Labor Combinations.

The attitude lately assumed by the Knights of Labor has greatly alarmed the railroads east of the Missouri River, and they have arrived at the conclusion that it is only a question of time when they will have to contend against the same difficulties as are now preventing the Missouri Pacific system from carrying on its business. They find that at present they are not prepared to meet the combined strength of the Knights of Labor or resist their demands, and that in order to protect themselves they would have to effect a combination of the various roads. With this end in view a meeting of the Superintendents of the various roads within the territory of the Central Traffic Association (all roads east of the Mississippi River and west of the western termini of the trunk lines) was held in Cincinnati last Monday, and the present situation regarding impending labor troubles fully discussed. The opinion was unanimously expressed that the present situation is the most critical since railroads first came into existence in this country, and that united and harmonious action between all the roads could prevent serious results. An organization was effected, and stated meetings will be held regularly in order to be able to meet any labor troubles that might arise within the Central Traffic Association territory by united action.

Charge to Be Made for Seats in Chair-Cars.

The Central Passenger Committee (comprising all the roads west of the Western termini of the trunk lines and east of the Mississippi River and affiliated lines west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio) held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel to consider the notices of withdrawal by the Pennsylvania and Columbus & Cincinnati Midland Roads. The former's notice was due to the action of the committee in demanding that a charge should be made for seats in chair-cars, and the latter withdrew because chair-cars were not entirely abolished. After a long and animated discussion the difficulties were amicably adjusted by making an agreement to make a small stipulated charge for seats in chair-cars. The charges to be made are as follows: For distances from one to 200 miles, 25 cents; from 200 to 400 miles, 50 cents; from 400 to 500 miles, 75 cents; and for 500 miles and more, $1. After the adoption of this agreement the meeting got along nicely, and sundry changes in the agreement were made which it is believed will materially strengthen it. Commissioner Daniels was authorized to establish a rate bureau and publish all joint rate sheets used by the agents of the various roads in the association. The publication of the rates will greatly add to Mr. Daniels' work, as it will take from eight to twelve large sheets and cover rates of from 100 to 120 points. He is also to issue circulars announcing all changes in rates as they occur from time to time. No deviations from the published rates will be allowed. The Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad was readmitted as a member of the committee and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois came in as a new member. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday to dispose of unfinished business.

The Transcontinental War.

Mr. J. F. Goddard, Assistant General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, passed through the city yesterday on his way from the East to Topeka. He says the Presidents of the transcontinental lines at their conferences in New York during the week have so far been unable to reach a definit conclusion as regards the settlement of the transcontinental war. They were, however, still negotiating, and all hopes of an amicable adjustment of the troubles had not yet been abandoned. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, he said, is willing to arbitrate the question on a basis of a double pool—one for the southern lines and one for the Northern. But Huntington is interposing objections to the proposition and will not trust to arbitration. The Pacific Mail, Mr. Goddard thinks, will accept the old subsidy if the railroads come to an agreement, although it now demands an increase. Commissioner Fink has given up his efforts to bring about an agreement by the Presidents.

The situation regarding passenger rates is continually growing worse. Yesterday the lines west of the Missouri River made a round-trip rate between Missouri River points and Pacific coast points of $50, good for ninety days. The roads between Chicago and the Missouri River accepted this rate, with $19 added, which makes the round trip from Chicago to Pacific coast points and return $69.

The roads between Chicago and the Missouri River are trying to get up an agreement to charge on through business an arbitrary rate of $12.50 Missouri River to Chicago, but so far have been unable to come to an understanding. The reduction of the rate from San Francisco to Chicago to $5 first-class leaves the Missouri roads but that amount, the roads west of the Missouri River doing the business for nothing.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—New vigor was shown in the transcontinental railway war today when the Huntington "Sunset Route" gave notice that it was ready to make contracts at the present cut rates, good for six months. Saturday the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will make long-time contracts. This evidence of the intention of the transcontinental lines to prolong the fight for traffic caused surprise in Wall street, where lately there have been daily rumors of an impending settlement of the war.

Sale of the Denver & New Orleans.

DENVER, Colo., March 18.—The Denver & New Orleans Railroad was sold at auction this morning under the foreclosure of a mortgage held by the first mortgage bondholders. J. Sidney Brown, trustee for the Mercantile Trust Company of Brooklyn, purchased the road for $3,117,358. It is generally understood that the sale is a step in the reorganization of the road under the name of the Denver, Texas & Gulf, and that it will bring to an adjustment several negotiations for an extension of the road to a connection with the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway at Canadian River, making a thorough line from here to New Orleans and Galveston.

A New Short Line to Duluth.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 18.—[Special.]—Manitoba Road engineers who have been out locating a line from Elk River to a point on the Hinckley branch near Milacca have nearly completed the survey, and report so favorably that work will be commenced at the opening of spring. This extension is intended as a cut-off and a nearer line to Duluth from St. Paul and Minneapolis. The length of this cut-off is about thirty-five miles, and makes a triangle with St. Cloud, Milacca, and Elk River. The route will be by way of Princeton. It will cost about $18,000 or $20,000 per mile to build the road.

Sale of the East Tennessee Ordered.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 18.—Judge John Baxter of the United States Circuit Court today ordered the sale of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad on the application of the Central Trust Company of New York. The sale is to occur after six weeks' advertising, and not later than the 25th of May. The payment is to be $100,000 cash the day of the sale, and the balance either in cash or in mortgage bonds. No bid will be taken for less than $10,000,000. The total indebtedness is about $16,000,000. The sale will include all the lines from Knoxville to Brunswick, Bristol, and Meridian, and the branches and other property, including certain stock in the Knoxville & Ohio and Memphis & Charleston Railroads. The purchasers will take the road subject to all prior validities, which amount to about $7,500,000. This takes the road out of the hands of the receiver as soon as the sale is confirmed. It is generally understood that the present bondholders, who recently proposed a reorganized scheme, will be the purchasers.

Chicago, Burlington & Northern's Right of Way.

GALENA, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—General Manager E. T. Jeffery of the Illinois Central arrived here from Chicago this morning in a special car, accompanied by General Superintendent J. T. Clark of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with headquarters at Milwaukee; Col. R. B. Mason of Chicago; L. H. Clarke of Chicago, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore Road; D. J. Whitmore and W. L. Johnson of Milwaukee, and W. C. Markham of Chicago. The party proceeded to East Dubuque, examining on the way the lay of the land from Portage Curve to that city, which the Chicago, Burlington & Northern seeks to have condemned for its right of way. They returned here in a few hours accompanied by W. Gilleas of Dubuque, Superintendent of the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Road, and will remain until they have given their evidence in the great railroad suit.

Scott, the Railway Ticket Thief.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—R. A. Scott, the young man who was arrested here last night charged with stealing railroad tickets and disposing of them to scalpers, awaits orders from the railroad officials at Palatka, Fla. Scott was employed in the railroad office there. He was discharged, but before he left he stamped and fixed for use about $4,000 worth of railroad tickets. He brought them away with him and has been disposing of them in Chattanooga, Atlanta, Louisville and Cincinnati. He sold over $100 worth here and still had a large number on hand. When arrested he pretended to take poison, and stood batteries, emetics, and strong antidotes for four hours before showing that he was playing a part. Scott is about 18 years old and dudish in appearance.

Items.

Mr. W. E. Everest has been appointed Agent of the Great Eastern Line (fast freight) at Toledo, O., vice Mr. C. T. Wales.

The Oregon Navigation directors yesterday declared a dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 1. The books will close March 20, and reopen April 2.

L. C. Morris, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, said in Buffalo that he will place order-books on sale there to all points West on his own and connecting lines. "The road which I represent," said Mr. Morris, "proposes to get its share of business from this territory."

The Michigan Passenger Association held its regular monthly meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. The most important action taken was the passage of a resolution to establish a black list for recording the names of persons misusing privileges regarding excess baggage, mileage tickets, or passes. Special rates were granted for the annual encampment of Michigan State troops at Brighton. Besides this only unimportant routine business was transacted.

The Wabash gives notice that hereafter third-class rates will apply on shipments of butter, eggs, and cheese in straight or mixed car-loads, minimum weight 20,000 pounds, when destined to points on or east of the Mississippi River and coming from all points in Iowa, Minnesota, or Dakota, from which it has through rates, except St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Minnesota Transfer, and also from all stations on its line in Missouri, except Missouri River points.

Dr. W. S. Webb, President, C. D. Flagg, General Superintendent, and T. H. Munsell, Superintendent of Construction of the New York Central Sleeping-Car Company are expected to arrive here this morning. The principal object of their trip is to make arrangements for the construction of ten new sleeping-cars for the Chicago & Northwestern and also to inspect the new cars now in course of construction at the Pullman shops and which will be placed on the Vanderbilt lines east of the city.

Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, gives notice that under an agreement made between the above-named companies and the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company, the passenger business of the line between Cleveland and Cincinnati (known as the Mount Vernon & Pan-Handle Route) will be conducted by Mr. E. C. Jones, General Passenger Agent of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway, and all correspondence concerning the same should be addressed to him at Akron, O.

ENGLEWOOD'S AMBITION.

A largely-attended meeting of citizens who think that Englewood should be represented on the town ticket this spring was held Wednesday evening at the corner of Sixty-third and Yale streets. A. A. Abbott was made Chairman and R. P. Hollett Secretary. Among those mentioned for representatives on the Citizen's ticket were William M. Bartlett, Edward Kirk, and John Horning. The meeting adjourned subject to call.

PLUNGED INTO THE RIVER WITH HER CHILD

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—Late this afternoon Mrs. Lippendorf jumped into the river from a Covington ferryboat. She had her little child in her arms and it was drowned, but the mother was rescued by the Captain of the boat.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

A COW DISTINGUISHES HERSELF BY GIVING BIRTH TO A PIG.

Scientists Expressing Wonder at the Remarkable Case—At Belleville, Ill., Jennie Albrecht Acquitted of the Charge of Murder—A Great Amount of Litigation Arising from a Disaster at Detroit Settled by Compromise—Mysterious Disappearance of a Jackson, Mich., Girl.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—A remarkable freak of nature is puzzling Rockford scientists. Yesterday a cow belonging to S. Comings, who resides near this city, gave birth to a peculiar object. In everything but the head it exactly resembled a hog. It had short legs and fat hams, the legs being only half the length of those of a calf. The tail was only six inches long and thin. The hoofs were all like those of a pig's, and the ears and chops likewise, but the head and nose were those of a calf. It was born dead and weighed forty pounds. Its hair was something between hog-bristles and cow's hair. Dr. Kimball, who inspected it, said he never saw anything to equal it in the distinctiveness with which the characteristics of one animal were brought out in the offspring of a different species. It will be photographed and the attention of medical and scientific journals called to what is believed to be the most wonderful monstrosity of the kind ever produced. Mr. Comings kept his breeding pig in a pen adjacent to the barnyard, and it is thought he may have become loose and frightened the cow, with this strange result.

This afternoon the new high-school was dedicated. It cost $30,000. State-Superintendent Raab delivered an address, as did Prof. J. H. Freeman of Aurora, and E. H. Baker and J. C. Garver of Rockford.

Mrs. F. Sadawater, the wife of an old resident, attempted to commit suicide last night by opening a vein in her arm. When found she had bled a great deal and was unconscious. She may survive.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—After being out for twenty-four hours the jury in the case of Jennie Albrecht, charged with the murder of George Baker, an engineer on the Short Line, today returned a verdict of not guilty. The killing occurred in June last, and no person witnessed it. Mrs. Albrecht claimed it was an accident, and her account of the affair was told in a straightforward manner. The sympathy of the public was with the woman and the verdict was greeted with applause. The jury stood nine to three for acquittal on the first ballot.

Judge Watts today allowed a motion to quash the indictment for perjury against Judge Launtz of East St. Louis. Great interest was taken in the case on account of the prominent position of the defendant, he being Judge of the City Court and Treasurer of East St. Louis. The motion was altogether upon technical grounds, the facts in the case not being denied.

QUINCY, Ill., March 18.—The Commissioners to select a permanent militia encampment, excepting Gen. Fitz-Simons, arrived here today. After breakfast they were taken by a large party of citizens to the grounds north of the Soldiers' Home site. They were evidently impressed with the grounds offered, but gave no intimation of what their report to the Governor would be.

ANNA, Ill., March 18—[Special.[—The cornerstone of St. Anne's Episcopal church was laid today at 4:30.

Michigan—Forty-eight Suits Growing Out of the Mamie-Garland Disaster at Detroit Settled by Compromise—Sentenced for Desertion from the Army and Forgery.

DETROIT, Mich., March 18.—The famous Mamie-Garland litigation has been settled by a compromise. July 22, 1880, the steam-yacht Mamie, carrying the acolytes of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, collided with the ferry-steamer Garland, having an excursion party on board. Seven persons were drowned, and suits for damages were begun by relatives against the two boats. During the last six years an immense amount of litigation has been carried on, the matter being fought through the Canadian courts and the State and United States Courts, one suit reaching the Supreme Court. There were in all forty-eight suits pending when a settlement was reached. The surplus of the company, after certain previous obligations are settled, will be paid over to the plaintiffs. The suits in the various courts were discontinued today.

At Fort Wayne, below this city, the court-martial of Robert E. Rivers of Company H, Twenty-third United States Infantry, ended yesterday. Rivers is the son of a wealthy Buffalo family, a graduate of Harvard, and was a bank cashier in Buffalo until discharged for irregularity. Two years ago he deserted, but was recaptured. Having access to the Paymaster's accounts he forged checks for various amounts. For desertion he is sentenced to five years and for forgery seven years more in the Leavenworth (Kas.) Prison.

JACKSON, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—Miss Grace Whitcomb, aged 20 years, tall, handsome, and well educated, disappeared Wednesday evening and no clew to her whereabouts has been obtained. She accompanied to the railway station a female friend, who took the day-express to Ann Arbor. After the departure of the train Miss Whitcomb was seen to leave the station and go toward her home. Officers instituted a diligent search, but without avail. Her aged and widowed mother has become insane over the loss of her child. It has been learned that the girl's purse and one of her dresses are missing, and the theory is advanced that she became slightly deranged, as she is in ill-health, and while in this condition fled. Miss Whitcomb was a prominent member of the Young Ladies' Society of the Episcopal Church.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—The Michigan Dental Association at its session this morning elected the following officers: L. L. Davis of Eaton Rapids, President; H. Cowie and H. C. Corus, Detroit, Vice-Presidents; J. B. McGregor, Port Huron, Secretary; H. K. Lathrop Jr., Detroit, Treasurer; J. A. Harris, Pontiac, member of the Board of Censors. Dr. Younger of San Francisco sent a paper on "The Transplantation of Teeth into Artificial Sockets," detailing what is believed to be a new discovery in dentistry. The paper was read this evening and provoked considerable discussion. The meeting closes tomorrow. The next meeting will be held in this city a year hence.

FRANKFORT, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—The ice is now all out of the harbor at this port and navigation is fairly opened. The propeller Sanford began her daily trips to Manistee yesday, and the pier light here is lighted for the season.

Wisconsin—An Ozaukee County Farmer's Lively Experience with Lightning—A Minstrel Company Stranded.

PORT WASHINGTON, Wis., March 18.—At 11 o'clock last night lightning struck the house of John Kreur, a farmer, near Belgium Station, in this (Ozaukee) county, tearing out the gable end of the building. The bedstead in which the family were sleeping was destroyed and the bed-clothes torn in fragments. One child was badly hurt, but the rest of the family escaped injury.

BELOIT, Wis., March 18.—[Special.]—The minstrel company known as Carpenter's Zouave company, were forced to disband in this city last night, being unable to meet their bills. The company was formed in Chicago a few days ago, and a Chicago man, it is claimed, was the backer.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., March 18.—A circular has been issued by the Western Young Men's Christian Association Secretarial Institute, located at this place, calling attention to the objects of the institute. These are stated to be the purchase of land on the north shore of the lake (already bargained for) and the erection of a permanent place of resort where young men may spend the days of summer vacation, at very small expense, in the midst of the most healthful influences for body and soul, and where the general secretaries, assistants, and prominent workers in the Young Men's Christian Association may, for a short time in the summer, combine recreation and practical study of the work intrusted to them at small expense. This institute was organized in August, 1884, and two annual sessions have been held, meeting at Camp Collie, on the shore of the same lake. These sessions were of such unexpected value and so largely attended as to lead the members of the institute to move for permanent appliances for the work. To this end, says the circular, it is very desirable that the land be purchased and the buildings erected during the present season.

Indiana—Dedication in Richmond of the Only Exclusively Knights of Pythias Temple in the United States—Horse-Thieves Caught.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 18.—[Special.]—The Knights of Pythias Temple was dedicated today. It is claimed to be the only one in the United States devoted exclusively to the use of the order. Howard Douglass, Supreme Vice-Chancellor of the world, was the orator of the day, and came from Cincinnati escorted by Douglass, Damon, and Highland Divisions. All the grand officers of the State save one were present.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 18.—[Special.]—Cramner and Cain, who stole a pair of valuable horses at Royal Centre last Tuesday night, have been arrested in Lafayette. The Sheriff went to Lafayette this afternoon and will return with the prisoners tomorrow morning.

Nebraska—Omaha to Have a Cable Street Railway in Operation by November.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—Arrangements were perfected today for the immediate construction of the Omaha Cable Railway, a charter for which was obtained over a year ago. Four miles of double track will be built this season and will be in operation in November. The company is composed of well-known Omaha capitalists. It is expected that the four miles will cost $250,000. The mileage will be increased next year to ten, the total cost of which will be about $600,000.

Minnesota—Dismissal of a County School Superintendent for Drunkenness—A New Elevator.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 18.—[Special.]—Gov. Hubbard has ordered the removal of D. C. Cameron, Superintendent of Schools in Houston County, on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

The Omaha Road's new elevator at Washburn, Wis., one of the most complete in the Northwest, with a capacity of 800,000 bushels, was finished today.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 18.—[Special.]—The Council has granted the North American Telegraph Company the right to string its wires in the city. The poles of the District Telegraph will be used. It is expected to be ready for business June 1.

THE TELEPHONE QUARREL.

Efforts of the Bell Company to Influence Legislation in Several States—Some Very Racy Testimony Brought to the Surface Before the Investigating Committee ni Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—[Special.]—The National Telephone League of Boston, Mass., is flooding this city with circulars calling attention to the fact that the league is an organization of citizens determined to resist telephone monopoly at every point; further, that there is reason to believe that the threatened withdrawal of telephone service from this State, on the plea of inability to operate under the Williams bill, is really intended to influence legislation in other States by preventing passage of bills of similar import, more particularly in Iowa, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Accompanying these circulars are petitions addressed to the United States Senate and House of Representatives, asking the representatives of Indiana in those bodies to make inquiry whether the telephone service rendered by the American Bell Telephone Company, or its agents, is to be discontinued in whole or in part in this State or in any other State, for the purpose of influencing legislative or judicial action; also, whether such discontinuance for such purpose is the result of combination between such telephone companies. These petitions are now being distributed, and, so far as heard from, are receiving many signatures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—When the Telephone Investigating Committee resumed its labors at noon today Dr. Rogers was further examined. Recurring to the conversation held with Mr. Young in his room about the Government suit, witness said Young had told him that the other parties—the National Improved Company—had collected $75,000 worth of testimony in Europe, and they were desirous of a combination in the suit, so as to put that testimony against some little influence that they (the Pan-Electric people) might have. That was about two weeks before the institution of the Government suit. It was stated that the suit would be brought in the name of that company, but witness did not know the reason. Witness had been a party to the National Secret Telephone Company, organized two years before the Pan-Electric by Messrs. Hine, Hume, Dean, and Gen. Thomas Ewing of Ohio. The capital was $5,000,000, based on his son's inventions. Watson Van Benthuysen had been organizer of the New Orleans Company—the National Improved Telephone Company. Witness had sold out his stock in the Secret Telephone Company.

Objection was made to the line of inquiry as not being germane to the subject under investigation, and Mr. Oates wished the committee to decide at this point whether it would be proper to go outside of the subject-matter of the resolution directing the investigation, and maintained that the committee should not go into questions not pertinent to the inquiry. After some discussion the objection was sustained by the Chairman.

Witness said there had been no transfers of Pan-Electric stock before the patent was issued, but later certificates had been sold, and he got half the proceeds and Looney the other half. Witness had never sold any stock to a member of Congress. He applied for a Consular place and had written to Attorney-General Garland about it. Looney had also seen the Attorney-General in furtherance of the application. Recurring to the subject of the Government suit, the witness said he did not know until the last meeting of the board that Van Benthuysen of New Orleans had made an application to Attorney-General Garland to have the suit brought in addition to the application made by the witness.

Mr. Oates—What is the present feeling between the Attorney-General and yourself?

Witness—I have no malice against Mr. Garland, but I think that when he had a chance to benefit us he acted meanly.

Mr. Oates—Have you ever written any satirical poetry directed against the Cleveland Administration and especially against Attorney-General Garland?

Witness (cheerily)—Just got it this morning from Baltimore. [He drew out a pamphlet.] Here it is; want to see it?

The cover of the pamphlet bore the following inscription:

The Great Mugwump—Canto 1—Pan-Electric Sale of Government Property—To Be Followed by Parthenon—Congressional Whitewash, and the Last of the Dog-Catcher—By J. W. Rogers of Parthenon Heights. Published by Puck & Bottom, Parthenon Heights, Bladensburg, Md., 1880.

A smile ran around as Mr. Oates put the next question and received the answer:

Question—Was it intended to be satirical?

Answer—You might read it.

Several members threw up their hands in eloquent protest. "It is the best evidence," added Mr. Ranney, apparently enjoying Mr. Oates' discomfiture. The spectators laughed, but Mr. Oates persisted in his question, and the witness replied that his amanuensis in writing the poem might have made a good many compliments. "I think it will do Garland good if you read it," he added beseechingly. But the committee declined to read the pamphlet.

Witness then said that when Mr. Garland had come back from "Hominy Hall" and made that statement which seemed to reflect upon witness' letter of the 29th, he thought that Garland might have come out squarely and have stated that what witness had said in the letter was true. His silence in that regard had impaired Mr. Garland greatly in his (witness') estimation. Mr. Millard then inquired who had called the meetings in the Senate Judiciary room. The witness said that he did not know. Probably it had been more for Mr. Garland's convenience than for any other reason. Mr. Ranney then took up the pamphlet put in evidence this morning and questioned the witness as to his personal knowledge of the statements touching the institution of the Government suit, and Van Benthuysen's connection with the same. The witness said that most of the statements had come to him through third persons. Reference was made to a statement in the pamphlet that Van Benthuysen became convinced that the Interior Department might report adversely, and that if he withdrew the application and signed a certain agreement a direct order from the Department of Justice would be issued to bring the suit, and thus forestall an adverse decision of the Interior Department. Mr. Ranney wished to know the ground for the statement. The witness replied that it was a probability. He believed that Van Benthuysen, Young, and Garland all understood perfectly well that suit was to be brought in a short time. He said he knew that Col. Young had sent Van Benthuysen out there. Col. Young had been through the whole business from beginning to end; he was one of witness' agents in promoting the business of the company, and he had been sent out there by Senator Harris. He also knew that he (witness) had made the application to Garland to have suit brought, and that his application had been ignored.

Mr. Ranney—Did you make the statement of whole cloth?

The witness (emphatically)—I made it up out of spangling truth.

Adjourned.

THE MARVELS OF A PIN.

The following remarkable story of the travels of a pin is going the rounds of the press: Mrs. Cyrus Gage of Newton, Ia., thirteen years ago dropped a pin in her ear. The pin in due course of time dropped into her throat and was swallowed. The other day a doctor took it out of her left leg near the ankle. If that pin could only write a history of its travels it would doubtless be very interesting reading.

Salvation Oil has no superior as a pain-remedy, and it costs only 25 cents a bottle.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Tariff Questions Before the Ways and Means Committee—A Silver Conference with Jordan—The Senate Passes the Bill Creating the Alcoholic Commission—Cleveland's Forty-ninth Birthday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The House Committee on Ways and Means today instructed Representative Harris to report favorably a bill to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories for the manufacture of tobacco exclusively for exportation, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky was instructed to report favorably a bill to amend the Revised Statutes so as to require brewers to give bond for three times the amount of tax which, in the Collector's opinion, the brewer will be liable to pay during any one month instead of twice the amount, as now required by law.

Mr. Maybury offered a substitute to the Morrison tariff bill changing the phraseology of the provision in the bill subjecting the wooden articles placed on the free list to an import duty when the country from which they are imported levies an export duty, and his substitute was accepted. It was stated that the provision was intended to cause a relaxation of the export duty now levied upon Canadian logs sent into the United States. The free list was then adopted as it stands in the bill, with the exception of Indian corn, hay, and oats, which were striken from the free list. The committee will begin the consideration of dutiable articles at the next meeting.

The House Committee on Public Lands today agreed to report favorably Representative Payson's bill to repeal the act of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House had a conference with Treasurer Jordan last night at his residence. The principal subject of discussion was as to the best means of keeping silver in circulation as long as possible. Treasurer Jordan favored making the banks the circulating agency instead of the Treasury. He thought this would secure the longest and cheapest circulation.

The Senate today passed without debate the bill providing for a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general, economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects. The Senate also passed the bill providing for the study in the schools of the Territories and the District of Columbia of the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics.

The Senate today passed a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the records of the Adjutant-General of the army against soldiers who reënlisted in the late War without having received a discharge from their first regiments, provided the Secretary of War shall be satisfied that the reënlistment was not to secure a bounty.

Mr. Logan called up his bill today "to increase the efficiency of the army." It was amended and ordered reprinted.

Mr. Collins of Massachusetts today reported a bill in the House to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Congressman Dunham today reported a bill relating to the license of vessels engaged in towing and carrying persons in addition to their crews.

Mr. Cullom's Inter-State Commerce bill was today made the special order for March 30 and the bankruptcy measure was made the special order for March 31.

Mr. J. M. Bailey of Prescott, Wis., who has been here consulting the Department of Agriculture about the chinch-bug and Hessian fly, which caused such devastation in the wheat-fields of the Northwest in the last few years, has gone home rather depressed with the outlook. He was informed by the entomologist of the department that the only successful way of getting rid of these pests would probably be to stop growing wheat for a few years in the sections where they are so troublesome.

President Cleveland is today celebrating his 49th birthday. Only one other President ever celebrated a 49th birthday in the White House. That one was President Grant, who celebrated his 47th and 48th as well as his 49th birthday there. Only three other Presidents entered the White House under 50 years of age. They were Grant, Garfield, and Pierce, and the last two mentioned were past the 49th mile-stone when they took the oath of office.

The Supervising Architect recommends that a special appropriation be asked for the repair and preservation of the following-named public buildings: Chicago, Marine Hospital, $30,000; Chicago, Custom-House, etc., $94,300.

The House Committee on Elections today dismissed the petition asking that the members of Congress from California be unseated on the ground that the State had been reapportioned and that the members did not reside within their Congressional districts.

The Cabinet at its meeting today had under consideration the proposed abrogation of the treaty with the Hawaiian Government.

AN INSANE MOTHER'S DEED.

She Kills One of Her Sons, Horribly Wounds Another, and Then Takes Her Own Life.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—The home of William Borrmann, a Justice of the Peace in the suburban Village of Avondale, was the scene of a terrible tragedy at an early hour this morning. Borrmann lived with his wife and two children—Albert, aged 14, and Roger, aged 11—at the southeast corner of Main and Shillito streets. A few days ago a judgment for $500 was obtained against Borrman, and the fact seems to have troubled Mrs. Borrmann, who some years ago was an inmate of Longview Asylum, but was discharged as cured. Mr. Borrmann and the youngest boy slept in a back room, and the wife and the oldest child occupied the front room. About 3 o'clock this morning Mrs. Borrmann arose and, procuring a hammer, dealt the boy who shared her bed a terrific blow on the left temple, smashing his head to a jelly. She then awakened the other boy, but without disturbing the father, and, asking him to come into the outer room, she also attempted to murder him, but he began to scream. His mother then desisted, and, seizing a razor lying on the dressing-table, cut her throat from ear to ear. The boy in the meanwhile pried open the door with a screw-driver and aroused his father. Mr. Borrmann came into the room and was horror-stricken at the ghastly sight. Assistance was immediately summoned, but too late. At 6 o'clock both mother and son were dead.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY A FORMER WIFE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—The noted case of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor of Missouri against Mrs. Rebecca Morgan went to trial today before the United States Court. Robert Morgan, a printer, died about a year ago, leaving $2,000 lodge insurance to his wife Rebecca. Just after the lodge paid the insurance to the widow, Mrs. Louisa Morgan of Philadelphia, announced that she was Morgan's original wife, from whom he had no divorce, and claimed the insurance. The lodge now sues to recover the money paid to Mrs. Morgan No. 2. The decision will not be reached for several days.

A prudent investment for any one troubled with a slight cold, hoarseness, or sore throat is a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, as it may save you from much suffering and no little danger. It is an old established curative, whose remedial qualities have been tested by thousands.

RELIABLE PIANOS.

Hazelton, Hardman, Everett.

All Styles at Lowest Prices, For Cash or Easy Time Payments.

Tuning and Repairing by Competent Workmen ONLY.

OLD PIANOS MADE LIKE NEW.

ROOT & SONS Music Company,
Wabash-av. & Adams-st.
E. V. CHURCH, Manager.
Telephone, 5712.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY.

Absolutely Pure.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only medicinal whiskey that has stood the critical, chemical tests made by such eminent men as Prof. Henry A. Mott, Ph. D. F. C. S.; Dr. M. E. Arendt, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, N. Y.; Prof. Albert E. Menke; and late Prof. Harvey L. Byrd, Baltimore Medical College Faculty. Of the importance of purity in all articles used in the treatment of diseases too much cannot be said, and the public should demand and the trade should supply only such.

MESSRS. ELIAS BLOCK & SONS, *Distillers and Manufacturers of Domestic Liquors, 28, 30, and 32 Syracuse street, Cincinnati, Ohio,* the largest distillers in the Ohio Valley, have addressed to the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company the following unsolicited testimonial:

Gents—Having had occasion to handle some of your Malt Whiskey, and to satisfy ourselves as to its quality and merits, we have had a bottle of the same analyzed and inclose you physician's certificate, which explains itself. Very truly,
ELIAS BLOCK & SONS.

The following is the analysis of Dr. Nuscroft referred to:

Gentlemen—At your suggestion I have made a thorough analysis of Duffy's Malt Whiskey and find it free from all impurities and adulterations.

It is composed of extract of malt, which in itself is wholesome and at the same time palatable. I can therefore highly recommend it for medicinal purposes. Yours truly,
C. S. NUSCROFT SR., M. D.,
Ex-Coroner, Hamilton Co., O.

Dr. John Gardner, M. D., an eminent London physician, writing upon the use of pure alcoholic stimulants, says:

The advocates of total abstinence signally fail to produce evidence in support of their opinion that all stimulants are inimical to health and longevity. Science, common sense, and Holy Scripture, and all experience testify to the benefits to be derived therefrom.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 5, 1885.
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.:
Gentlemen—I fully tested the merits and purity of your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and I am thoroughly convinced of its superiority over all other whiskies. In convalescing cases of typhoid fever and in many low and weakened conditions of the system I recommend it to all who have never given it a trial. Respectfully, C. D. BALL, M. D.

The following testimonial from Lieut. A. Raymond, an ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, who writes from an extensive and varied experience in the service of several years, is to the point:

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1885—Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.—Gentlemen: Your last shipment of Malt Whiskey has been received, and, after an inspection of the goods, I feel induced to say that I consider Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey the purest I have ever found, and the significance of this statement will be very evident to you when I inform you that for several years I was employed by the United States Government as a traveling Deputy Collector of Internal Revenu, and my duties brought me directly in contact with the liquor traffic of the country, and my verdict in favor of yours is the result of my extensive and varied experience met in the performance of my official duties. Very truly yours, THOS. A. RAYMOND.

The distinguished writer of the subjoined testimonial has served her beneficent mission at the head of some of the largest curative and charitable institutions of the country:

Rochester (N. Y.) Home of Industry,
205 South St. Paul-st., Nov. 3, 1885.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which I have used with satisfaction for consumptives. In the last stages of that dread disease. Aside from its medicinal properties, it is very mild; the patient can retain it when all other stimulants fail. I recommend it.
MOTHER HIERONYMO.

Dr. Willard H. Morse, Westfield, N. J., New England Medical Gazette, November, 1885, p. 495, says:

I submit that Whiskey from Malt cannot be so readily distilled beyond the point when the last of the $C_2H_6O_4$ is distilled over, and is therefore the Whiskey to be preferred.

For sale by Druggists, Grocers, and Dealers.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sold only in sealed bottles, and none genuine except such as bear our trademark label of the old chemist and the name of company blown in bottle.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Baltimore, Md.
P. Scherer Co., 146 State-st., Chicago, Ill., Western Selling Agent.

Spring Medicine

Everybody needs and should take a good spring medicine, for two reasons:

First. The body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season.

Second. The impurities which have accumulated the blood should be expelled, and the system given tone and strength, before the prostrating effects of warm weather are felt.

"Last spring my whole family took Hood's Sarsaparilla. The result is that all have been cured of scrofula, my little boy being entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy as possibly can be. I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla also good for catarrh, with which I have been troubled since the war. Nothing did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla." WM. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

March, April, May

Are the months in which to purify your blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, removing all trace of scrofula or other disease. It creates an appetite and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body. It is the ideal spring medicine. Try it this season.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a spring medicine, and I find it just the thing. It tones up my system and makes me feel like a different man. My wife takes it for dyspepsia, and she derives great benefit from it. She says it is the best medicine she ever took." FRANK C. TURNER, Hook & Ladder No. 1, Friend-st., Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best spring medicine for everybody. It purifies the blood. It sharpens the appetite. It tones the digestion. It overcomes debility. It builds up the whole system. Try it this spring.

"When I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla I made a good investment of one dollar in medicine for the first time. It has driven off rheumatism and improved my appetite so much that my boarding mistress says I must keep it locked up or she will be obliged to raise my board with every other boarder that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS BURRELL, 99 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Purify Your Blood.

Remember, we do not claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do impossibilities. We tell you plainly what it has done, and submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Our experience warrants us in assuring you that you will not be disappointed in the result.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for general debility and was wonderfully benefited by it." J. P. JOHNSON, Martin's Ferry, O.

Tone Up the System

"I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine I ever used. It gives me an appetite and refreshing sleep, and keeps the cold out." JOHN S. FOGG, 106 Spruce street, Portland, Me.

"I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a safe, sure medicine. It cured me of terrible headaches, and cured my little girl of swellings in her neck which had been lanced twice." MRS. F. E. LORD, Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, Lowell, Mass., was completely cured of sick headache, which she has had 16 years, by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Yeoman's Pat. "Supreme" SOFA-BED & LOUNGE
Woven W. Spring. Ask your Dealer, or call & see it at S. S. YEOMAN'S, 248 Wabash.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed
The only Perfect Bed!! 40 Styles $30 up. The only adjustable suspension spring.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
195 Wabash Ave. Chicago. 19 Bond St. New York.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under Management of .... J. M. H
JOHN S. McCONNELL .... Acting Mana

Tonight (Friday), March 19, 1886.
Brilliant Organization from the
METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
LOHENGRIN.
Frl. Siedl Krauss, Kemlitz, Goldsticker, Herren Alvary, Staudigl, Robinson, Lehmler.
HERR NEUENDORFF .... Musical Director
Stage Director .... HERR HABLEMANN

Saturday Matinee, last time of Rienzi. Saturday Night, only time of Fidelio.
Repertoire for last week, beginning March 22.
Monday, 22, Wednesday, 24, Friday, 26, QUEEN OF SHEBA. QUEEN OF SHEBA.
First Production in Chicago of Carl Goldmark's
QUEEN OF SHEBA,
Given with all the Pomp and Splendor of the METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE COMPANY.
Tuesday, March 23, First and Only Time of Tannhauser. Thursday, March 25, First and Only Time of The Prophet. Saturday Matinee and Saturday Night, Last Two Performances of the Company. Sale of seats commences at 9 o'clock this morning. Popular Prices. Reserved Seats, $2.50 to 75c. Admission, $1 to 50c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION!
The Leading Spectacular, Ballet, and Specialty Attraction of the day.
Last "Devil's Auction" Matinee Saturday.
Beginning next Monday—A Great Novelty—THE JUVENILE MIKADO COMPANY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—EXTRA.
THE JUVENILE MIKADO COMPANY,
The Six Hollywood Children,
And a Cast and Chorus of Fifty.
Season of Six Nights and Two Matinees, beginning
Monday Evening, March 22.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Clark-st., near Madison.
Week of Monday, March 15,
FANNIE MILLS' BIG FEET.
SHE WEARS A NO. 30 SHOE.
$5,000 and a Farm for a Husband.
On the Stage—THE MIKADO.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Week of March 15,
KEE-BOO!
The Little Fire Child, and Grand Congress of Freaks, Evans & Coyne's All-Star Specialty Company.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of Washington and Clark-sts.
KIRALFY BROS.'
Magnificent Spectacle,
Black Crook.
The Mikado Ballet.
The Dance of the 3 Little Maids.
The Dance of the 3 Big Boys.
Dance of Ko-Ko and Katisha.
The Herberts. The Mignani Family
The Tisoots.
Great Transformation Scene.
The most brilliant and perfect spectacle ever produced on any stage.

THE GRAND
OPERA-HOUSE .... J. A. HAMLIN, Manager
Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.
This Friday evening, Last but One of the
BOSTON IDEAL OPERA CO.,
W. H. FOSTER, Manager.
Second time in Chicago of their latest production,
ADINA.
ZELIE DE LUSSAN in the title role.
Same opera Saturday Matinee.
Saturday night—Farewell—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Next week, beginning Sunday—SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS. TOM, DICK, AND HARRY.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS.
HIS 'ART WAS TRUE TO POLL!
Tonight at 8,
ROSINA VOKES
AND HER LONDON COMEDY COMPANY
In a Triple Bill.
OUR BITTEREST FOE. MY MILLINER'S BILL, and A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL.
Sunday, March 21—The Sparks Company in a "Bunch of Keys," or "The Hotel"—"Front."

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
MR. SIDNEY WOOLLETT'S
POETIC RECITALS.
March 23, 25, and April 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the series of three, $2.50. For sale at Box-Office of hall and Brentano's, and at Chicago Opera-House Conservatory, where programs can be obtained. Single tickets 50c, 75c, and $1, according to location.
SAMUEL KAYSER, Manager.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Tonight and Matinees Saturday, Sunday, at 2. A HIT!!! PROOF—Commended by the entire Chicago press. Seats all sold every performance. EDWIN ARDEN. Laughter and Tears. Sunshine and Shadow.
"EAGLE'S NEST."
Mothers, sisters, daughters are specially requested to witness this delicious dramatic romance.
Monday—"Nobody's Claim."

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
Opposite McVicker's.
Crowds Continue to Congregate at the now Famous CHICAGO HOME OPERA CO.
MIKADO.
Every Even'g except Sunday, and Wed. and Saturday Afternoons. 25 & 50c.
MADISON-ST. THEATRE (Opposite McVicker's).

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TONIGHT GRAND SOUVENIR NIGHT.
W. J. SCANLAN in SHANE NA LAWN.
Mr. Scanlan will present every lady attending tonight with a Souvenir Photograph of the original Harp of the Poet Tom Moore.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every evening and Saturday and Sunday Matinees. If you want to enjoy an evening of laughter come and see
SILVER SPUR.
A Good Company. New Music, New Songs, and Comic Situations. Prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next—Augustin Daly's great success, A Night Off.

THE STORMING OF
MISSIONARY RIDGE.
The Only Correct Battle Scene Yet Exhibited.
SCENERY UNSURPASSED.
Open Daily, Sunday Included, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Any cable cars to Panorama Place.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
Second Annual Congress of Curiosities
Little Cora Stickney's Novelty Company.

STANDARD THEATRE.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
Arthur Rehan's Great Comedy,
A NIGHT OFF.
Sunday, March 21—F. C. Bangs in The Silver King.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

PANORAMA OF
SHILOH.
Gen. Grant's greatest battle. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night. Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
MEATS,
GAME,
WELSH-
RAREBITS,
&c.
Lea & Perrins
signature is on every bottle of the genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

BLAINE'S DAUG

An Inspired Denial that Th
Intend to Join the Cat

AUGUSTA, Me., March 17.
Journal (inspired) says: "We
ceived many inquirers from d
country as to whether the
daughters of Mr. Blaine had
about to become members
Church. These inquirers had
port in the public press, but
pers known to be hostile to
information, therefore, seem
with the view of injuring
Protestant voters, just as
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Church had been used to
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ance, we publish these facts

HE'S SORRY HE K

John P. Delphey, the Tole
Showed His Admiratio
Singer in Too Violent a
in the Work-House—Th
Coming to Chicago.

TOLEDO, O., March 18.—
in the famous Johnson-
more than a year old, has
P. Delphey, the young att
$50 for kissing Miss Neva
most talented soprano si
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balming, burial casket
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THE GIRLS A

"Every girl and wom
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with a black silk cord.
extended to gowns. T
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red gowns, red slippers,
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worn by a young lady
One-half her waist was
white lace, the line of
the left shoulder obliq
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waist had slipped far
shoulder."

FOR

FOR SALE—AN IM
bull, Capenoch, re
189, A. H. B.
Also several young Sh
or a car-load, cheap for
Farm, Orland, Ill. 28 m
Railroad. I
Inquire at Room 1

FOR SALE—TO BE
houses corner Locust
condition and cheap.
o'clock at Room 48, 81 So
at 742 Diversy-av. JOHN

FOR SALE—ITALI
pigs 3 months old;
address B. W. G., 514 We

CLAIR

ATTENTION—CON
ness, lawsuits, abs
deaths; ladies specially
return mail. MRS. FRA
home.

CARD AND PALM
magnetic treatmen
sistant, 1913 Wabash-av.

MME. CATHRINA
ter of Rhineland,
gives satisfaction in
Mme. Cathrina, with he
netic power gives mass
11; treatments, $3 to $5.
12 and from 2 to 7, 41

MME. BELLE CL
rubbings, and ma
Miss Cora Wallace. Ro
Palmer House.

ST

CHICAGO STORA
103 Van Buren-st
rates given on storage
buggies, etc.; advance
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FIDELITY STORA
and 83 East Van
storage of household

STORAGE FOR
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rates. GEORGE PARR

THE CHICAGO F
350 and 352 Wabash
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PARTNER WAN
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WANTED—PAR
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your wishes. N 29, Tr

WANTED—In a leg
$2,500 in a leg
store just located; g
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M 33, Tribune office.

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AGENTS WANT
women can ha
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$2 samples free to
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MERRILL

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PERSONAL—
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Books audited.

THEATRE.
....J. M. H ILL
....Acting Manager
. March 19, 1886.
zation from the
A-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
NGRIN.
tz, Goldsticker, Herren
obinson, Lehmler.
....Musical Director
....HERR HABLEMANN
ime of Rienzi, Saturday
me of Fidelio.
k, beginning March 22,
production in Chicago of
Carl Goldmark's
N OF SHEBA,
with all the Pomp and
Splendor of the
OLITAN OPERA-HOUSE
COMPANY.
and Only Time of Tann-
25, First and Only Time of
atinee and Saturday Night,
of the Company. Sale of
ck this morning. Popular
2.50 to 75c. Admission, $1

S THEATRE.
GHTS OF
'S AUCTION!
Ballet, and Specialty At-
the day.
n" Matinee Saturday.
y—A Great Novelty—THE
MPANY.

EATRE.—EXTRA.
MIKADO COMPANY,
wood Children,
Chorus of Fifty.
Two Matinees, beginning
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W BE SECURED.

IDDLETON'S
DIME MUSEUM.
ar Madison.
day, March 15,
S' BIG FEET.
A NO. 30 SHOE.
n for a Husband.
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IDDLETON'S
DIME MUSEUM.
March 15,
-BOO!
Grand Congress of Freaks,
tar Specialty Company.

PERA-HOUSE.
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ever produced on any

RAND
..J. A. HAMLIN, Manager
the Court-House.
Last but One of the
L OPERA CO.,
R, Manager.
their latest production,
NA.
N in the title role.
nee.
—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Sunday — SALSBURY'S
CK AND HARRY.

THEATRE.
US SUCCESS.
RUE TO POLL!
at 8.
VOKES
OMEDY COMPANY
e Bill.
MY MILLINER'S BILL.
REHEARSAL.
Sparks Company in a
Hotel"—"Front."

SIC-HALL.
WOOLLETT'S
ECITALS.
8 o'clock. Tickets for
r sale at Box-Office of
Chicago Opera-House
s can be obtained. Sin-
rding to location.
L. KAYSER, Manager.

near Harrison.
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every performance.
and Tears. Sunshine
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NEST."
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atic romance.

THEATRE.
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OPERA CO.
O.
25 & 50c.
pposite McVicker's).

Y OF MUSIC.
VENIR NIGHT.
ANE NA LAWN.
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HEATRE.
Division.
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PSTEAN'S
Bijou Theatre,
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EATRE.
TONIGHT!
Comedy.
OFF.
The Silver King.

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BLAINE'S DAUGHTERS.

Inspired Denial that They Have Joined or Intend to Join the Catholic Church.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 17.—The Kennebec Journal (inspired) says: "We have recently received many inquirers from distant parts of the country as to whether the two unmarried daughters of Mr. Blaine had become or were about to become members of the Catholic Church. These inquirers had seen such a report in the public press, but uniformly in papers known to be hostile to Mr. Blaine. The information, therefore, seemed to be given with the view of injuring Mr. Blaine with Protestant voters, just as the Rev. Burchard's extraordinary assault on the Catholic Church had been used to injure Mr. Blaine with Catholic voters. We do not expect that anything we could say will stop the inventors of falsehoods. But it is proper to state that the story referred to has not the slightest foundation. The young ladies were baptized in the Congregational church of this city, of which church Mr. and Mrs. Blaine have been members for thirty years, and have never formed any other church connection. Miss Margaret Blaine, concerning whom the inquiries are more especially addressed, is at this very time one of the most constant attendants upon the worship of the Congregational church. It is rather humiliating to make public such statements concerning matters which belong exclusively to private life, but it seems necessary to correct stories known to be false by those who first put them in circulation. We have thought that a statement from the city of Mr. Blaine's residence, where all his children were born and reared, would be accepted as authoritative by all who really want to know the truth. Hence, though not without reluctance, we publish these facts."

HE'S SORRY HE KISSED HER.

John P. Delphey, the Toledo Attorney Who Showed His Admiration for a Pretty Singer in Too Violent a Manner, Is Now in the Work-House—The Young Woman Coming to Chicago.

TOLEDO, O., March 18.—[Special.]—Interest in the famous Johnson-Delphey case, now more than a year old, has been revived. John P. Delphey, the young attorney who was fined $50 for kissing Miss Neva Johnson, one of the most talented soprano singers in the State, while they were in an elevator, was this afternoon taken to the work-house. Delphey had carried the case to the higher courts, and they had refused to remit the fine. He is completely broken down and without money, but says that Michigan relatives will assist him.

Only three hours before her ardent admirer was taken to the work-house, Miss Neva Johnson left this city for Chicago, where she has accepted a permanent position in the choir of one of the largest churches in that city. It is said that she slept but little last Tuesday night because some one stood in the street directly under her window and threw pebbles and mud against the panes of glass to annoy her. She was averse to leaving this city, but this persistent persecution made such a step necessary.

EXPENSES OF THE GRANT FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The Appropriations Committee of the House today agreed to a report on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill as it came from the Senate. The committee struck out the appropriation for the Block Island cable. The item inserted as a substitute for the Senate amendment, providing for the payment of $30,000 to defray the cost of Gen. Grant's funeral, is as follows: "To reimburse the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department of the army for expenses attending the funeral of Gen. Grant, paid by authority of Executive order directing Gen. Hancock to give Gen. Grant an imposing funeral, $12,037.93. To pay three items of expenses referred by Gen. Hancock to the Secretary of War, $1,001, or so much as the Secretary of War may find to be due. To pay the bill of Stephen Merrit, undertaker, for embalming, burial casket and ornamentation thereof, canopy, cata alque, and other necessary articles and services furnished by him at reasonable prices and which remain unpaid, $6,303, or so much as may be necessary and found upon examination by the Secretary of War to be just and proper charges."

THE GIRLS ALL IN RED.

"Every girl and woman is now wearing red in some way or other," said a modiste to a reporter for the New York *Mail and Express* recently. "A few weeks ago it was all yellow, but now you don't see any yellow at all. The red started in with a bow in the hats or bonnets, then the hats became all red, trimmed with a black silk cord. Then the craze for red extended to gowns. The street costume, or red sack trimmed with black silk cord, a very military-looking coat, is all the style, and the more military the better. For the opera red gowns are quite proper. Everything is red—red gowns, red slippers, red feathers, red from head to foot. Most of the red dresses are cut very low and are trimmed with white lace. A costume that caused a great sensation was worn by a young lady at the opera recently. One-half her waist was red silk and one-half white lace, the line of separation running from the left shoulder obliquely across her waist to right side of belt. It looked as if a loose red waist had slipped far down over the right shoulder."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN IMPORTED SHORT-HORN bull, Capenoch, recorded in 25th Vol., page 139, A. H. B. Also several young Short-Horn bulls and heifers, or a car-load, cheap for cash. Farm, Orland, Ill., 23 miles from city, on Wabash Railroad. IRA McCORD, proprietor. Inquire at Room 2, 114 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED—TWO FRAME houses corner Locust-st. and La Salle-av.; in good condition and cheap. Inquire between 12 and 1 o'clock at Room 48, 81 South Clark-st., or in evening at 742 Diversy-av. JOHN S. WOOLLACOTT.

FOR SALE—ITALIAN GREYHOUND PUPPIES 3 months old; thoroughbred stock. Call or address B. W. G., 514 West Jackson-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSINESS, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st. Always at home.

CARD AND PALM READER GIVES NAMES; magnetic treatment. MRS. DELACY and assistant, 1913 Wabash-av.

MME. CATHRINA, THE NOTED DAUGHTER of Rhineland, tells past, present, and future; gives satisfaction in any case you may call for. Mme. Cathrina, with her giantess strength and magnetic power gives massage treatment. Consultations, $1; treatments, $3 to $5. Can be consulted from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 7, 41 Clark-st., near Lake, Room 30.

MME. BELLE, CLAIRVOYANT, MASSAGE rubbings, and magnetic treatment: assisted by Miss Cora Wallace. Room 10, 178 State-st., opposite Palmer House.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner of Fourth-av.—Low rates given on storage for furniture, merchandise, buggies, etc.; advances made. Telephone No. 891. CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 350 and 352 Wabash-av.—New and improved facilities for storage of household goods; compartments.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 to $30,000 in foundry and machine business. Best of references given and expected in return. Address K. C. MILL FURNISHING CO., Sixth and Mill-sts., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000 CAPITAL in grain-shipping trade (general or special); would connect with an established receiving house, where both could be worked to advantage; am practical in any position. Address in confidence, stating your wishes, N 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2,000 OR $2,500 in a legitimate and profitable business; store just located; goods sold to wholesale and retail grocery, drug, and wine and liquor houses. Address M 33, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN AND women can have permanent employment and large profits introducing our labor-saving invention. $2 samples free to those who wish to test the goods before buying. Write for particulars at once. MERRILL & CO., 27 N. Clark-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHARLEY: GET LETTERS immediately; only two more days left.

ACCOUNTANTS.

COMPLICATED ACCOUNTS AND PARTNERSHIP interests adjusted rapidly, correctly. Books audited. References. H C , Tribune office.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.
ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 2401, cor. Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—Wilson Young, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Hale Bliss, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 517—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.
WEST DIVISION.
CANAL-ST., South, 594, corner Fourteenth—Merz Bros., Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Star Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—R. S. Clarke, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MAXWELL-ST., 189, corner Jefferson—Merz Bros. Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Drug-
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, { gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581, Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., North, 930, cor. Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
LARRABEE-ST., 675, cor. Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722.—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A FOX-TERRIER DOG, TAN-COLORED ears, white body, with black spots on sides; March 16, near North State and Division-sts.; $10 reward at 2 Banks-st.

LOST—A SKYE TERRIER DOG; ANSWERS to name of Major. Liberal reward if returned to 1637 Michigan-av.

LOST—ENGLISH BULL TERRIER; HAD on collar with nickel padlock; $5 reward; return to HENRY DIBBLEE, 3326 Indiana-av.

LOST—IN A SLEEPER OF THE LIMITED Express train, which arrived on Pennsylvania Railroad Wednesday, at 9:30 a. m., solitaire diamond ring. Any one who will return same to 279 Ontario-st. will receive large reward.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT and bookkeeper by a thoroughly competent man, aged 39. Good references. A B, 94 Delaware-place.

SITUATION WANTED—AT OFFICE WORK by young man (colored); good penman and willing to make himself generally useful. N 19, Tribune.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—A CLOTHING, MERCHANT tailoring and furnishing goods salesman would like to engage with some firm in a country town, where energy and ability is required to build a trade. Address, for two weeks, O. K., 3501 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SALESMAN going Southwest, one or two side lines. Address N 41, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN pole and ring shop, or any other woodworking machinery; 16 years' experience; sober and reliable. M 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GARDENER in or near Chicago; understands culture of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, pruning, budding, and grafting, under glass or outdoors. Address O. C. PORTS, Arlington, Md.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GARDENER; understands the care of greenhouse. Testimonials. Address GARDENER, 789 Lincoln-av.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a competent, sober American man. Address M 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED Swede as coachman; can take good care of horses and drive. N 28, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN (28) as butler or for general work in private family. Can take care of cows. References. Address M 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY colored man as janitor, porter, night watchman, or any capacity where sobriety and integrity would be required. Best references. Address S. G., No. 147 East Seventeenth-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND BY a young man; is a good teamster. Can give references. Address N 32, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general or second work in a private family; can give the best of city references. Please call for two days at 236 West Fourteenth-st.; no postals.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR GENERAL housework or second work. 200 East Huron-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl for second work or general housework, with best references. A. ROEDER, 559 West Twelfth-st., near Loomis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS second girl and waitress. Best city reference. Call at 353 corner of Market and Elm-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls as cook and second girl in a private family. Please call Friday, from 10 to 4, at 229 Townsend.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOHEMIAN girl to do second work in a private family. Address C. S., 718 Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COOK, city or suburb; no washing. Has best of reference from last place. 10 South Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl for general housework. Address 923 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, and iron in Protestant family; competent to take full charge. 636 West Madison-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED lady as housekeeper in a widower's family; is very fond of children. Best of references given. Please address MRS. T. E. G., 452 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO possesses the necessary qualifications and having the highest recommendations as to character as housekeeper in widower's family; understands the care of children and has a kind disposition; object, a good home, where faithful services will be appreciated. Address 3751 Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—
THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
Ladies who are desirous of obtaining thoroughly competent and reliable servants of all nationalities who have satisfactorily filled the various departments of household duties (as their city references will attest) can obtain such at the
THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
10 South Throop-st.
Telephone 4499.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING good German or Scandinavian help apply at DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY stenographer and typewriter. Address H K 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In answering advertisements calling for a recommendation send the advertiser a COPY but NOT the ORIGINAL documents.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and good penman; free from whisky and tobacco odors. N 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHO IS competent to run the general books in a large mercantile office; give experience, salary, etc. Bond will be required. Salary about $1,200. Address N 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, a first-class bill clerk who has had experience. Address in own handwriting, stating salary wanted, N 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; familiar with shorthand preferred; state age, experience, and salary. N 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

WANTED — SALESMEN FOR CHICAGO, Springfield, Bloomington, Decatur, and Peoria. Address D 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GAS-FIXTURE salesman by a large Chicago house; state age, experience, and salary required. Address M 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BUTTER salesman for South Water-st. commission house; state what experience have had and salary wanted. N 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—4 OR 5 EXPERIENCED canvassers will get steady work. Apply at Room 6 Tribune Building.

WANTED—BRIGHT, ACTIVE, AND WELL-dressed young salesman having good city references. Call between 9 and 5 Friday on MR. STRONG, 468 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO CARRY SUSPENDERS as a side line on commission. Address N 35, Tribune office.

WANTED — SEWING-MACHINE SALESMAN who is good operator and a good penman. Give age, references, and salary. N 45, Tribune.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BOY FOR OFFICE WORK; must be honest, capable, and industrious; about 15 years. Address N 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY, 12 TO 15 YEARS OLD, IN paint shop. Gurney Phaeton & Cab Co., 45 West Adams-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—A MANAGER OF PRACTICAL experience in blank-book and printing business to take charge of our manufacturing department; must be able to make estimates; steady situation to the right man. J. S. McDONALD & CO., Manufacturing Stationers, 140-146 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RETOUCHER at once; steady employment and the highest wages paid to the right man; a German preferred. For particulars write to HUEBINGER BROS., Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAPER CUTTER; must be experienced in cutting stock for general job work and cylinder presses, and must come well recommended; none others need make application; employment steady to right party. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO SOLICIT FIRE insurance in suburbs. Give experience, references, and wages expected. Address Box 6, Roseland, Ill.

WANTED—COLORED MAN AS JANITOR at office of Union Stock-Yards. In replying give references. N 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—4 OR 5 EXPERIENCED canvassers will get steady work. Apply at Room 6 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A GOOD PROOFREADER FOR a daily paper; must be sober and competent; none other need apply. Address N 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR EASY SECOND work; wages $3.50. None without references need answer. Address N 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK AND ASSIST in washing and ironing. Apply at 1729 Michigan-av.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER FOR a good millinery establishment about 100 miles from Chicago. Inquire from 9 to 11 a. m. at O. B. TENNIS & CO.'S, 114 and 116 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY WHO would like to earn $25 per week to address D 25, Tribune office. References exchanged.

WANTED—LADIES OR YOUNG MEN; something entirely new; no photo painting; $1 to $3 a day can be quietly made at your own homes; no canvassing; full particulars free. Please address at once, Crescent Art Co., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass. Box 5,170.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO take light work at their own homes; $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; a great demand for our work. Address, with stamp, Crown Mfg. Company, 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT LADIES WHO are willing to do a good and substantial work among their own sex; liberal compensation. Address M 31, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

45 PECK-COURT—GOOD ROOMS WITH OR without board; reasonable.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE FRONT AND back rooms with or without board.

281 AND 282 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT suites and other rooms; good board.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV. — DOUBLE AND single rooms, with board; terms reasonable.

NORTH SIDE.

65 RUSH-ST.—HANDSOME BACK PARLOR and other rooms. Day-boarders accommodated.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room and board; also single room.

278 OHIO-ST., EAST OF STATE—LARGE, nicely-furnished room, with board.

DEARBORN-AV., NEAR CHICAGO-AV.—A suite of two rooms for three gentlemen friends; terms for the three, if permanent, $75 per month. References required. Address M 85, Tribune office.

EAST OF CLARK-ST. AND SOUTH OF Chicago-av., a nice room with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water; two permanent gentlemen friends desired. Reference required. Address M 37, Tribune office.

VICINITY OF DEARBORN AND CHICAGO-avs.—One large room, nicely furnished, for three permanent gentlemen; terms, $70 per month; room fronts Dearborn-av. Reference required. Address M 86, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

ATTENTION—HOTEL AUBURN, THE NEW West Side European Hotel; elegant accommodations for families; transients 50c, 75c, $1; first-class restaurant. 175 and 177 South Halsted-st., 4 doors south of Standard Theatre.

OGDEN HOUSE—$1.50 PER DAY, $7 A week; corner Washington and Franklin-sts.; the largest and best low-priced hotel in the city located down-town.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE—EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARDING—AND ROOMS—ALL PRICES and localities; information free; ladies having vacancies will find it profitable to call. Baker's Bureau of Renting and Employment, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 209.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN of quiet and moral habits in a refined private family; located from a mile to mile and a half west of Court-House. Address D 37, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE—
AT AUCTION.
SATURDAY, MARCH 20, AT 1 TO 15 MONROE-ST.,
ON ACCOUNT OF
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
COMMENCING AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF
60 Top and Open Buggies, Rockaways, Surreys, Extension-Tops, Phaetons, and all manner of vehicles; also
100 Sets Fine Single and Double Harness, suitable for road, business, and carriage purposes; also
16 HEAD OF FINE DRIVING AND ROAD HORSES,
together with a full line of
ROBES, WHIPS, BLANKETS, ETC.
SALE POSITIVE.
STOCK MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE OUT COPARTNERSHIP.
COME AND LOOK AT THE GOODS.
YOU CAN BUY AT PRIVATE SALE AT LESS THAN COST
ANY TIME DURING THE WEEK.
G. W. LEIHY,
SUCCESSOR TO
MITCHELL & LEIHY.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE stock of carriages of P. L. Smith & Co. at 50 cents on the dollar from the receiver I will sell at retail, at 24 and 26 Van Buren-st., at a small profit, the entire stock, consisting of landaus, coupes, coupelettes, Victorias, dog-carts, Broughams, phaetons, top and open buggies, road-wagons, harnesses, everything on wheels, new and second-hand, at 24 and 26 Van Buren-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FREDERICK L. ENGEL, LAWYER, NO. 112 South Clark-st., Room 512, attends to law business of any nature; moderate charges; advice free.

WANTED—A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF good address, with a large and favorable acquaintance in Chicago, to connect himself permanently with a private banking house in its mortgage-loan department. Address, giving references and stating age, salary expected, and experience with real-estate values and titles, N 37, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—SEVERAL CHOICE PIECES OF business property, centrally located; will make long leases and advance money to help improve. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4, 95 Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

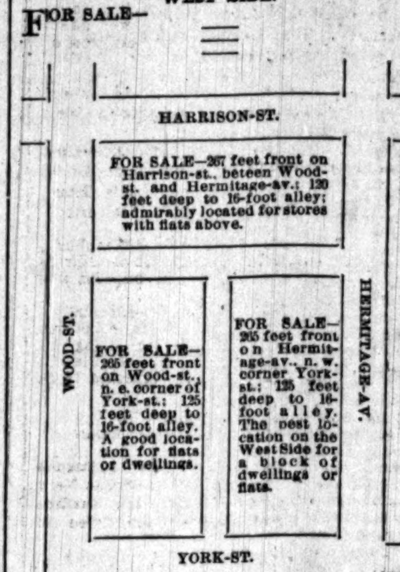
FOR SALE—4333 ST. LAWRENCE-AV.—2-story and basement brick house, 25-foot lot; $4,500. Will sell for part cash, balance time, or will make liberal discount for all cash.

25-foot lot on Halsted-st., just north of Garfield-boulevard; $750. Apply to H. M. BOICE, At office of Cutler, White & Boice, West end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ALL CLASSES of business property (our specialty). If you want an investment or something for your own use in stores or office blocks we can show you a list not advertised of the best that can be bought. J. P. WHITE & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 4 Reaper Block.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—



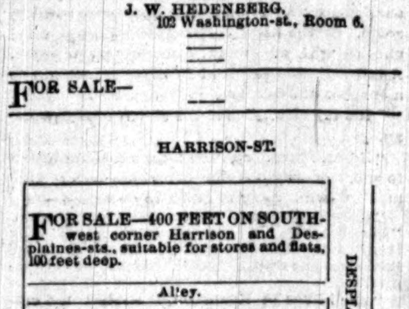
FOR SALE—267 feet front on Harrison-st., between Wood-st. and Hermitage-av.; 120 feet deep to 16-foot alley; admirably located for stores with flats above.

FOR SALE—265 feet front on Wood-st., n. e. corner of York-st.; 125 feet deep to 16-foot alley. A good location for flats or dwellings.

FOR SALE—265 feet front on Hermitage-av., n. w. corner York-st.; 125 feet deep to 16-foot alley. The best location on the West Side for a block of dwellings or flats.

This property is located in one of the most rapidly-growing portions of the West Side. Only about 20 minutes' ride to State and Madison-sts. Harrison-st. cars pass it, and it is convenient to the Ogden-av. or Van Buren-st. cars. Low prices and easy terms.
J. W. HEDENBERG,
102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—



FOR SALE—400 FEET ON SOUTH-west corner Harrison and Desplaines-sts., suitable for stores and flats, 100 feet deep.

300 feet on this front sold; have 125 feet left, suitable for flats or manufacturing, 120 feet deep.

The above property is centrally located, being within three-quarters of a mile of the new Board of Trade, within half mile of most of the freight depots; Harrison-st. cars pass it and it is accessible by five other lines of horse-cars. Prices low and terms easy.
J. W. HEDENBERG,
102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON WASHINGTON-boulevard, just west of Green-st., including the west 15 feet of the First Congregational Church. We are authorized to sell this property at less than the value of the land alone; make us an offer today. MEAD & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON ASHLAND-av., near Harrison-st., with furniture if desired; everything new and in splendid condition. Inquire Room 14 Times Building.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TWO-STORY 8-room house and lot, near street-cars; West Side; $1,600; no trade; clear title. M 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOT AND STORE ON SOUTH Halsted-st., near Twelfth. J. W. WAUGHOP, 26 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—A COMPACT 2-STORY AND basement stone-front house on Throop-st., between Madison and Washington, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace and gas fixtures, concrete sidewalks, street newly paved; very convenient to business, markets, and the parks. Rent for $720 per annum. Price, $6,500; easy terms. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE property, 707 Congress-st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE near Twenty-second and Leavitt-sts.; $1,600; easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EX-ALDERMAN PEEVY'S OLD home, northeast corner Morgan and Jackson-sts.; 3-story brick dwelling on Jackson-st.; 2-story brick on Morgan-st., now occupied as a meat market; can be had cheap for cash, or will take one-half in property in Town of Lake, balance cash. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—$5,000 EACH—BOWEN-AV., Nos. 1100 and 1102, between Grand and Drexel-boulevards, three blocks from Vincennes-av. Station of Michigan Southern Drexel trains, near cable-cars; 2-story and basement octagon bricks; all modern improvements; 80-foot paved street; water, gas, sewer; $1,500 cash; balance on time to suit. Apply to OWNER, 6 and 8 Sherman-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—3724 LANGLEY-AV.—NEW modern-built two-story and cellar brick house, 9 rooms, all improvements; east front; will be finished May 1. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—CALUMET-AV. and Ray-st., two corners, 300x125, vacant. Call and see us. WM. GARNETT & CO., 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET—1833 INDIANA-av., house containing 12 rooms, bath, gas, etc.; lot 34.7x176 to a 24-foot alley, with brick stable. Apply on premises to owner.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY—104 Prospect-place, on Thirty-sixth-st., opposite and overlooking Ellis Park, choice 10-rooms; modern improvements. See it before buying. J. L. McKEEVER, owner, 178 East Washington-st., basement. Open for inspection.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR., & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9—2811 Michigan-av., two-story frame with brick basement; $16,000.00; terms easy.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—ON LA SALLE-AV., NORTH of Division-st., a modern three-story stone-front dwelling; stone walks and curbing; is thoroughly built and complete in every respect. Terms easy. Address 116 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 44 BELLEVUE-place; possession May 1. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE 9-ROOM RESIDENCE at Naperville in the best residence part of the town, about 10 minutes from depot; cellar under whole house, with furnace; also good barn. There is over an acre of land, with 7 varieties of grapes and abundance of other small fruit. Naperville is 29 miles from Chicago, on the C., B. & Q. Road; 100-ride tickets $33. Over $10,000 has been expended on the property, but we are authorized to sell it for $3,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT KENWOOD, Hyde Park, South Park, Woodlawn, Windsor Park, and Cheltenham Beach; will have parties seen personally who have not time to call and have the property shown when convenient for them. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—24 ACRES HANDSOME LAND, three-quarters of a mile from two railroads, 12 miles from Chicago Court-House, under good rent. Price, $100 per acre; less than one-half of former prices. THOMAS D. SNYDER, Room 3, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st.—106x238 feet on Drexel-boulevard, corner Forty-first-st., at $150 per foot; decided bargain; several desirable pieces on Drexel, Grand, and Oakwood-boulevards. Parties desiring to purchase on these boulevards will do well to call before buying.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; $400 to $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 26 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL homes at Highland Park; some bargains on our list. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 168 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR FORTY-eighth-st., 50x160. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LITTLE GEM HOME IN north shore suburb, 5-room cottage, newly painted, with 2 acres, shade and fruit trees; 3 blocks from station; very cheap at $1,500; photograph at my office. W. O. BAMER, Room 24, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT RIVERSIDE. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School-st.; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES at Lawndale, Winnetka, and Highland Park at low prices. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2 COTTAGES, WITH LOTS, AT Parkside; accessible by Illinois Central R. R. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X150, VINCENNES-AV., CORNER of Forty-third-st. 100x125, Forty-third-st., near Vincennes-av. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, beautifully built, just outside Chicago, five miles from Court-House. Size of lot 125x125; price $5,000. Call and see photograph. 87 Dearborn-st., basement. Lots for sale on easy terms. JOHN ARNOLD.

FOR SALE—
ENGLEWOOD. ENGLEWOOD.
La Salle-st., between 57th and 59th.
Five, six, and nine room houses, just completed; all modern improvements; water, sewerage, etc. Will sell on terms same as rent. P. S.—Lot 31x135.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT HINSDALE; from $10 to $50 per month; the highest land of any suburb; ten miles from city limits. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st., owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP STOCK FARM, 400 acres good rolling land, 80 miles south of Chicago, three miles from station; all under fence, with good house; $20,000; would exchange for city or suburban property. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES FLORIDA LAND IN a pretty lake region near railroad and navigable river, and in a rapidly improving locality, owing to my having more than I can utilize and needing the cash. I will sell as a whole or in parcels of five acres or more, at very low rates. Address RICE B. BULLOCK, 219 West Jefferson-st., Louisville, Ky.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN DESIRABLE location, in good suburban town—Evanston, Kenwood, Austin, or Riverside; wish to trade 8 desirable lots in Philadelphia clear of incumbrance and title perfect; worth $5,000 cash; will assume balance. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—HOUSE ON SOUTH Side for about $5,000; all cash. Owners send address; will call and see you; N 31, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CENTRAL NEBRASKA—1,000 to 5,000 acres, part valley land, for Illinois property. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FRUIT FARM IN Genesee County, N. Y., 120 acres, two miles from station, over 1,000 bearing trees, and 20 acres sugar orchard; everything in nice farming condition; no waste land; $9,000. I wish a residence in or near Chicago. Room 902 Royal Insurance Building, 169 Jackson-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE — FOR SMALL HOUSE, $10,00 equity in first-class stone residence of 14 rooms, worth $18,000; a desirable home; South Side. Address owner. N 20, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—2 FINE houses and large grounds in the Town of Winnetka, 15 miles north of Chicago, on the lake; beautiful homes; will exchange for Chicago property and pay cash difference or assume. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted sts.

TO EXCHANGE—$5,000—8 FINE BUILDING lots (clear and perfect title) in growing part of city of Philadelphia, Pa.; street cars in half a block; want Chicago or suburban property; will assume or pay $3,000 cash difference; will give some one a first-class trade. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE

BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago.

Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money

CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ANY PARTIES WISHING FROM $10 TO $1,000 can borrow the same of the

BABCOCK & BALDWIN LOAN COMPANY,

the only properly organized Loan Company in Chicago, on their furniture, fixtures, pianos, organs, horses, carriages, machinery, etc., on short notice and without removal from owners' possession; also on diamonds, watches, and jewelry, notes, warehouse receipts, and all other collateral securities.

Notes and good commercial paper also bought.

Parties may have all the time on their loans that they require, and pay back the money in installments if desired, reducing both the principal and interest.

Being one of the largest and oldest companies in existence we are able to give our customers the lowest of terms and most honorable treatment.
BABCOCK & BALDWIN LOAN CO.,
Room 602 Opera-House Building, 112 Clark-st.

ATTENTION! — ATTENTION!

Any honest parties wanting $25 to $500 can borrow the same on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, or any good collateral, at very lowest rates, the property to remain in the owner's possession. Positively honest and liberal treatment guaranteed. Payments whenever desired, each payment reducing interest; no commission charged, and all loans strictly confidential.

All kinds of goods stored and money advanced thereon. Deposits received and interest paid thereon. If you want to borrow, it will pay you to call.
E. R. WALKER, Banker.
Rooms 43 and 44, 125 Clark-st.

ALL ALL ALL

Honest people can get any amount of money on furniture, pianos, horses, buggies, etc., cheap, low rates, for any length of time, without removing the same; no commission, delay, publicity, or inconvenience; you deal direct with the principal, and not with a newly-started company, and of which nobody knows who the boss is. 133 Clark-st., Room 19. Estab. 1870.

ALL NEEDING LOANS ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams, etc., or to pay off furniture or piano dealers, please call; no organized high rates prohibited; usual publicity avoided. Illinois Mortgage Co., 70 La Salle-st., Room 5. Established 1871.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

BYRON A. BALDWIN & CO., 154 WASHINGTON-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

FOR SALE—$18,000—NEWBERRY ESTATE 7 per cent mortgage bonds. Send your cash offer. S. BERNHARD, 279 Church-st., New York.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old; no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Real estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 5½ per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM $3,000 upwards at 6 per cent on real-estate security. J. S. NORTON, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED INSIDE property at low rates. R. S. CRITCHELL, Room 38-41 La Salle-st. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on city property. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON improved property, or for building purposes, at 6 per cent. JOHN N. YOUNG, 112 Clark-st., Room 514.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

POSITION OFFERED AS TREASURER TO party taking some stock in new corporation. References exchanged. A fortune for the right man. Call or address MANAGER, Ogden House.

ROSE & BARRY, 72 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE money to loan on Chicago real estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent in sums to suit borrowers.

TO LOAN—$4,600 AT 6 PER CENT, WITHOUT commission, on improved city property; may be divided. H. DARLINGTON, Room 2, 161 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO GET SMALL LOAN ON three choice lots at La Grange, near Chicago, at 8 per cent. Address N 21, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO $50,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO improved real estate at lowest rates. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 158 Randolph-st.

$1,200 AND $1,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER cent by private party, without commission; improved Cook County real estate. Address N 25, Tribune office.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city real estate. Large sums at 5 per cent; small sums at 6 per cent. SAML. GEHR & SON, 114 Dearborn-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

BARGAINS—FINE BILLIARD AND POOL tables; 2 tables to match; partly time; balls turned and recolored. TUCKHORN & CO., 85 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
House and grounds northwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-eighth-st.
House in perfect order, with all modern improvements; also good barn.
Will rent the premises to a good tenant for term of years.
Inquire of Agent United States Exp. Co., 87 and 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2811 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO-story frame brick, basement; location first-class. R. W. HYMAN JR., & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY H. A. OSBORN, NO. 128 LA Salle-st., Room 4:
705 West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement stone-front house, with barn, from May 1.
673 West Adams-st., 2-story frame, 7 rooms.
494 West Madison-st., elegant new 5-room flats.

TO RENT—720 WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER Winchester-av.; now ready for good tenant; new modern brick dwelling; 12 rooms; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co.'s, Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES AND FLATS, West Side, now vacant and to be vacant May 1. If you want to rent or have anything rented call. We make West Side property a specialty. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—TO PROMPT TENANTS 7-ROOM houses, $30; also handsome flats, 4 to 8 rooms; these are as exclusive as separate houses and are new; all have modern improvements. 515 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 857 West Adams-st.; 7 rooms; all modern improvements. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — NORTHWEST CORNER OF LA Salle-av. and Division-st.—Two-story and basement house, with extension; ten rooms, laundry, bath-room, two dressing-rooms, and all modern conveniences; furniture for sale, all or any part. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—527 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEVEN rooms. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NINE ROOMS (PARLOR AND basement floor very convenient), corner house; southeast front, on Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln Park, rent low. Inquire in the forenoon at 46 Wisconsin-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, large stable and yard, near the lake-shore drive. References required. Address M 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—44 BELLEVUE-PLACE, MODERN residence; possession May 1; also 46 Bellevue-place, modern stone-front residence; possession April 1. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT — 291 WEBSTER-AV. — A NEW house of 9 rooms, gas-fixtures, furnace, hot and cold water in bath and bed rooms. Inquire of R. C. ROUNSAVELL on the premises after 2 p. m.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, SIX rooms, at Ravenswood, Ill.; bath-room and all modern conveniences. Address Box 209, Ravenswood, Ill.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, house on lake shore, with barn and large lot. Address Y 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSES, NOS. 9 and 11 Forty-third-st., near I. C. trains. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FLAT, SECOND FLOOR, No. 376 West Madison-st., containing all modern conveniences. Apply to M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — APARTMENTS AND SINGLE rooms in one of the most elegant structures in Chicago. These rooms are well lighted, have good elevator service, and have every modern improvement and convenience. The building is near the business centre of the city and the service first-class. Persons desiring such accommodations will do well to call for plans and further information, on TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—20 4-ROOM FLATS, NEW AND elegant, $10 to $14, near Twenty-second-st., on Butterfield. I will sell 6 nice cottages in same locality, to be removed at about $100, worth $400. C. L. JENKS. Branch office corner Clark and Twentieth-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS—3641 COTTAGE GROVE-av., modern brick; bath, gas, etc.; $20. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT 9, HOTEL MARQUETTE, corner of Rush and Ohio-sts.; 8 rooms, south and west front, all conveniences. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—CHOICE 8-ROOM FLAT, 148 LA Salle-av. Six rooms 188 Erie-st., with gas fixtures. D. J. GALLERY, Room 14, 152 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, A FEW of those choice 7 and 9 room apartments in the St. Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st., steam heat, janitor service, etc. T. J. KINSELLA, Room 18, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE "NEWPORT" apartment building, corner of Pine and Ontario-sts. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE "ALBANY" apartment building, corner of Clark and Indiana-sts.; these flats contain all modern improvements, including steam heat, hot and cold water, mirror, hardwood mantels and sideboards, gas-fixtures, and are elegantly decorated throughout. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS 2138 Michigan-av. and 236 State-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, 520 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, 12 rooms, $85 per month. R. LANCASTER & SON, 173 La Salle-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 82 Dearborn-st.
Store and basement No. 231 Wabash-av.
Store No. 49 Dearborn-st., size 24x100 feet.
Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES FOR RETAIL grocery, poultry, and vegetable market, for rent, at 3445 and 3449 Cottage Grove-av.; new building; plate-glass windows; stone sidewalk; good neighborhood. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 57 MICHIGAN-AV.; MOST desirable store building in grocery district. Apply to C. FURST, 106 Fifth-av., Room 10.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE, 219 Thirty-first-st.; possession now or May 1. Call on or address J. S. VREDENBURGH, Treasurer, corner Lock and Cologne-sts.

TO RENT—PART OF OUR STORE AT NO. 94 State-st. Also an elegant upright showcase for sale. The A. & W. Mfg. Co.

TO RENT—STORE, 50X61, ON ADAMS-ST., east of Wabash-av. Inquire of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DRY-GOODS STAND—DOUBLE brick store; plate glass, etc.; 3635 Cottage Grove-av. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—STORES, NOS. 33 AND 27 MARKET-st. THOS. BRENAN, 16 County-Building.

TO RENT—STORE, 99 MADISON-ST., OCCUPIED by A. Lipman. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STATE-ST. STORE; 4 STORIES and basement; No. 304; from May 1. Apply to H. D. BOGARDUS, 35 South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND SECOND-FLOOR flat of 8 rooms, No. 361 West Madison-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—340 STATE-ST.—A STORE AND basement. Apply to A. B. HARRIS, 161 State-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT STORES, BASEMENTS, offices, and lofts, 226 and 316 Dearborn; power, heat, elevators. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT LARGE stores, fine cellars and brick barns; secure one at once; 3611 to 3621 Cottage Grove-av. C. E. BROWN, 178 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—77 STATE-ST., FINE STORE AND basement, 20x150. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN-STORY BUILDING, 318 Dearborn-st.; part or all. H. ZEARING, Room 59 Lakeside Building.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES IN ONE OF the most conveniently located and best appointed buildings in Chicago, especially adapted for the use of corporations and lawyers; also suitable for general business occupancy; strictly fire-proof; well-lighted, and provided with the best elevator service. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SEARS Building, 99 and 101 Washington-st., single or en suite; every convenience. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN THE city, either for office purposes or light commercial business; parties desirous of securing rooms should examine. McVicker's Theatre Building.

TO RENT — ELEGANT OFFICES AND desk-room. Room 6, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF FIRST-CLASS OFFICE, first floor, Dearborn-st., near Monroe; steam heat, large vault, and telephone. Address M 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN "C. L. JENKS' Building," adjoining Open Board of Trade on Van Buren-st., now ready. Better offices for less money than can be had elsewhere in the new Board of Trade district. Inquire on premises of C. L. JENKS.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—3 NICE LIGHT LOFTS 5 AND 8 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—FIRST FLOOR, 100x100 feet; second floor, 50x100 feet; splendid light and good power; best location in the city for manufacturing. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—SECOND and fourth floors of northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts., 40x140, light on three sides, steam heat, power, and elevator; also office room on first floor, 12x25. Apply on premises. HAY & PRENTICE CO., 35 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL property in Sun Prairie, Wis., one of the most flourishing inland towns of the State; a good chance for an experienced hotel man with small capital; twenty-five rooms, dancing-hall, large dining-room, and all requisit conveniences; will be leased on easy terms. Address or call JOS. HIRSCH, Sun Prairie, Wis.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—
One room, 20x100, second floor.
One room, 25x100, third floor.
One room, 100x125, fourth floor.
Apply to
The J. W. Reedy Elevator Manf'g Co.,
83 to 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and freight elevator—Third floor, 58x83, with light on three sides, and third floor, 56x70, with light on two sides; not for woodworking. Brown Bros. Mfg. Co., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, COTTAGES, stores, lofts, and offices; West Side; if you want to rent or have anything rented call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT — FROM MAY 1—THE SECOND and third floors of 117 and 119 Lake-st., with power and steam heat. The premises are now occupied by Poole Bros., printers. J. D. WALLACE, Room 10, 35 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINE WHOLESALE STORE-room, 25x100, with second floor 80x100, with light on three sides; water elevator. 224 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of the Dickey Building, now occupied by the Public Library. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, one or two well-furnished rooms in a respectable family; would give lessons in English, German, French, Spanish, and piano in exchange. Letters to P. A., 29 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE or first flat; water-closet in house; between Loomis, Robey, Fulton, and Harrison-sts.; $15 to $18. Address B N 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT room for composing-room of prominent weekly paper; no presses or machinery; must be near Post-Office. N 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE unfurnished rooms on South or North Side for light housekeeping. N 9, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INVESTMENT OF MERIT—A BODY OF 13,000 acres in the corn belt of Dawson and Custer Counties, Nebraska, at $3.60 per acre; terms $1.35 cash, 9 years for the balance at 6 per cent; must be sold in block; when subdivided will sell readily at $5 to $10 per acre, title perfect. The American Financial Exchange, Room 11 Comm'l Nat'l Bank Bldg.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.
Furnished 18-room flat, large transient trade, $600.
17-room furnished house, Wabash-av., $1,000.
34 rooms, elegant new furniture and body Brussels, cost over $6,000 in October, $4,000.
Furnished 7-room flat, Dearborn-av., $600.

FOR SALE — NEW FURNITURE OF A double marble-front house of 32 rooms and first-class boarding-house full of good-paying boarders, $855 income monthly; can be made to pay $1,000 if day-boarders taken; rent of house, $153.33 per month; will be sold at a bargain. Address 332 East Indiana-st., city.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND LUCRATIVE millinery business of twenty years' standing; business being sold on account of advanced age of proprietor. Address MRS. C. E. REED, Columbia, S. C.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND DIARY IN St. Louis; doing good business; best location in city; elegantly fitted up in latest style; will sell cheap on account of sickness whole or half interest. Apply or address MAYER LUDEWIG & CO., Real Estate Agents, 530 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET; ONE OF the best in Englewood; $100 cash; long time. McCLURE, 6138 Wentworth-av., Englewood, Ill.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES, with fixtures; store can be leased for term of years; best of locations; good reasons for selling. E. A. BEHAN, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND GOOD-PAYING grocery-store on the North Side; two horses and two wagons; is doing a large business; reason for selling, going out of business. N 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PANORAMA PAINTING representing an episode of one of the fiercest fights of a noted foreign battle; 50 feet high and 400 feet long, painted by one of our best panorama painters. The picture can be inspected now; will be sold at reasonable price. Address ERNEST BUNZL, 126 Water-st., New York City.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY AND meat-market, West Side, worth $3,000, at a great sacrifice if taken this week; $1,000 cash, balance time. M 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EUROPEAN HOTEL, 50 ROOMS, bar, billiard-room, and restaurant; great bargain and time given. A. J. STRONG, 44, 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING TO START a business with a capital of about $15,000 can buy a good running and paying brass manufacturing and jobbing business. For further particulars address Brass Works, 809 Santa Fe-st., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 FOR AN ENTERPRISE in the West, where the returns will be great and certain; from one to five good persons wanted in the enterprise. Address N 33, Tribune office.

$200 HANDLES PAYING GRAIN OPTION business out of Chicago; profits, $2,000 to $5,000 a year. C 692, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS

We have taken the following second-hand square pianos in exchange for new Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball uprights we will offer them for sale on Monday, March 15, at the prices named:

1 Greener & Co.	$ 75
1 Geo. Steck	150
1 J. & C. Fischer	150
1 Kranich & Bach	175
1 Emerson Co.	180
1 Kimball	180
1 Hallet & Davis	225
1 Chickering	300

New pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

PARTIES GOING TO THE PACIFIC COAST will sell their elegant upright piano at a sacrifice. Call from 10 to 12 or from 4 to 6 at 712 Washington-boulevard.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASIEST TERMS.
TUNING A SPECIALTY!
OLD PIANOS MADE LIKE NEW!
Repairing done same as at factory and at moderate prices.
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ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, piano taught at reasonable terms. Classes commence next week. Special lessons for commercial correspondence. Address M 99, Tribune.

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MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. Phrase-writing taught throughout the course. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ROTARY STEAM engine in first-class condition, about 3-horse power, cheap for cash, at 213 East Washington-st. WM. HAYTHORNE.

FOR SALE—STEAM PUMPS OF ALL SIZES and description; new and second-hand steam pumps bought, sold, exchanged, repaired, rented, or built to order for any duty. FURNESS BROS., 62 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, VAPOR, Ocean-Brine, Lobster, Plain, and Medicated Baths. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State.

GOOD HOME AND STRICTLY PRIVATE for ladies during confinement; reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 623 West Monroe-st.

JOSEPH LANG, LATE ASSISTANT CHIEF gardener of Lincoln Park, florist; cultivator of all kinds of flowers; flower-beds and vases tastefully arranged; transplanting of trees and shrubberies a specialty; good care taken of private gardens. No. 959 North Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Reference: De Vry, Superintendent Lincoln Park.

MME. BUTLER'S GENUINE TURKISH bath, male and female attendants; ladies Tuesday and Friday forenoons. 327 S. State-st., basement.

TO THE LADIES—A LADY WHO SUFFERED for several years from female trouble, and was cured, will be glad to let the ladies know the remedy, which is simple and inexpensive; every patient can trust herself; all letters cheerfully answered by addressing Mrs. M. L. H., 46 South Sheldon-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW REMEDIES FOR THE THROAT and lungs—Wanted the address of all persons afflicted. DR. WHITING, 103 State-st.

WHEREAS, CREDITORS OF THE FIRM of John Moule & Co., doing business in St. James, Michigan, have attempted to hold me responsible for the debts of that firm, I hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that I have not now and never did have any connection, directly or indirectly, with said firm, and that I have not been and I am not in any way responsible for any debts contracted by them. JOHN MOULE.
Dated at London, Ontario, this 13th March, 1886.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

It is stated that the $10,000 paid to Mrs. Emery A. Storrs by the Equitable Life-Insurance Company has been invested in a building on Lake street.

Mr. G. S. Barnes of Fargo, President of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, was on 'Change in this city yesterday, as was also C. A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis.

Louis Bendit, the alleged defaulting clerk of N. K. Fairbank & Co. who was brought back from Canada a few days since, was taken before Justice Lyon yesterday and gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 to answer March 20.

Mr. C. H. McCormick said yesterday that he had about 1,100 men at work in his factory and he was experiencing no trouble whatever in the shipment of his goods. He had received no information of a boycott being placed upon him, nor had he seen any committees.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 58° above zero; 9 a. m., 58°; 10 a. m., 58°; 11 a. m., 60°; 12 m., 60°; 1 p. m., 55°; 3 p. m., 44°; 6 p. m., 42°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.35; 6 p. m., 29.38.

The Charles W. Allen Tobacco Company, Canal and Monroe streets, will try the eight hours a day system, beginning tomorrow, and see how it works. It is stated that the present wages are to be paid, but that does not cut so much of a figure, as most of the hands are paid according to what they do, not according to the time employed.

Jacob Weil has sold for the West Chicago Land Company sixty acres on the northwest corner of Madison and West Fortieth streets for $185,000 to George A. Seaverns. Mr. Seaverns will build this season between forty and fifty nice two-story houses, all of which will be sold on easy payments and will be built to suit purchasers. Mr. Weil also sold, in connection with Bogue & Hoyt, fourteen acres for Newton Bateman of Galesburg to James J. Gore for $21,000.

Jesse McGill of No. 282 Dearborn street is under arrest at the armory on complaint of his wife. She says that for the last two weeks McGill has been on a drunken spree, coming home only to take away some household article to pawn. Yesterday he called accompanied by a second-hand dealer, to whom he wished to sell everything from the children's toys to the maternal slipper. Before this was accomplished, however, he was landed at the armory drunk and indignant.

Arthur H. Pitcairn, the young Englishman who has asked for the hand of Miss Mills, feels that a slight was cast upon his family when it was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE that his grandfather, Sir James Pitcairn, died "full of honors and gout." It is only just to state that nothing of the kind was intended, but as the statement may wound the feelings of others it is cheerfully retracted. The family of which he is a member is one that has served its country in the church and in the field, and nothing should be said calculated to blot its 'scutcheon.

Fred Hokamp registered at the Continental Hotel Wednesday afternoon, from Arlington, Neb. Before retiring in the evening he asked the clerk whether he should blow the gas out or not. He was told to turn it off. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning it was discovered that Hokamp had not yet arisen, and as he did not respond to the call the door was forced in, and the occupant of the room found to be in the last stages of asphyxia. The gas was still escaping. Medical aid was summoned, but the man died at noon. Hokamp was a stockman, 26 years of age, and unmarried.

James Jamieson, the saloonkeeper who about a month ago shot Thomas Lawrence and attempted to shoot Davis, a negro waiter in Vidvard's restaurant, appeared in Justice Prindiville's court yesterday morning. Lawrence has been steadily sinking and yesterday was unable to leave his bed. In view of these facts Jamieson's bond was raised to $4,000. The court refused to accept as bondsman W. J. Gallagher, who signed the former bond, and Dennis Kavanaugh was taken in his stead.

Kirk Gunn, a well-known gambler, recently closed one of the three houses in which he is interested—that at No. 124 Clark street—and a rumor was circulated to the effect that Gunn had "busted." This, a well-posted sport says, is not true. Gunn is worth $200,000, and only closed No. 124 for one night to get rid of undesirable partners who had been associated with him for some time. In this connection it may be stated that sports say the times are dull, money being tight, and there will soon be a reduction of dealers' salaries from $50 and $40 to $25 per week.

Chicago *Freie Presse:* On and after Saturday the Belleville (Ill.) *Post* will appear as a daily, continuing as a Republican paper. The publishers are Messrs. Kuefner, Semmelroth & Metschan, and the editor is Mr. Schierach. Gen. Kuefner is one of the most prominent German Republicans in the West, Mr. Schierach is a German editor of great experience, and Messrs. Semmelroth and Metschan unite great personal acquaintance with the newspaper business, a large personal acquaintance, and great popularity. Under such circumstances the *Daily Belleville Post* will start with the most flattering prospects. We wish them all success.

The old soldier, James H. Moore, who arrived at the Union Depot night before last, was yesterday seen at the Desplaines Street Station. He was not taken to the County Agent's office, as was at first intended, but a man named Hathaway has interested himself in the old man and will probably send him to the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee. Moore says he came to this city from Sandusky, where he was at the poorhouse. He was in a hospital there three years, and would like to go to one now. He said that a friend of his, whose name he couldn't recall because his memory was failing, had brought him here from somewhere in Erie County, Ohio, and is in the city now.

Louis Lagorio, a saloonkeeper at No. 229 West Madison street arrested upon complaint of B. H. Veeder of the Reform Alliance for keeping his place open Sunday, was before Justice Scully yesterday. He demanded a jury, and six men were obtained who listened to the evidence and then discharged the defendant without leaving their seats. The ordinance relating to the closing of the front door and lowering the window blinds of saloons Sunday was read to the jury by the defendant's attorney and was the means of securing the verdict, Lagorio showing that he complied with the ordinance. The cases of John A. Rogers and Bernard Stem, arrested at the same time on complaint of Veeder, were continued to the 24th inst.

Charles L. Bodeneich, the socialistic tramp who endeavored to extort $25 from Justice C. J. White a few nights ago, will have a hearing before Justice Woodman today, and a strong effort will be made to secure his being held to the grand jury and subsequent indictment, for the reason that since his arrest he has made threats against the life of Justice White should he secure his liberty. Officer Webster will be put on the witness-stand to prove a conversation he had with the prisoner, in which Bodeneich made the assertion that no matter how long he was imprisoned he would get even with White. The Justice is fully impressed with the sanguinary and unscrupulous character of his recent visitor, and will not rest easy until he knows that Bodeneich is safe at Joliet.

The Leiendecker family is somewhat famous as tame goes in Capt. Buckley's district. Mrs. Leiendecker owns a lodging-house on the corner of State and Harrison streets, and her eldest son John, a candidate for Alderman, runs a beer-hall in the basement. Charles, another son, was recently discharged from the police force, while Fred, the youngest brother, is bridge-tender at Polk street. Fred and Charles were out yesterday in different saloons, saying what good words were to be said of the politician of the family, and about 2 in the afternoon brought up in John's beer-hall. They drank together for some time and then fell into a dispute over the spilling of a glass of beer. Angry words passed and at last Fred drew a revolver and fired at his brother, the bullet cutting through the right arm. The wound is probably not dangerous. After the shooting Fred quietly walked away and has not yet been arrested.

A large number of charitably-disposed women met yesterday afternoon in the Union Catholic Library rooms to effect a general organization for the St. Vincent Foundling Bazaar, which is to be held in the Exposition Building in June. Permanent officers were chosen as follows: President, Mrs. J. B. Sullivan; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. W. F. McLaughlin, Mrs. George W. Smith, Mrs. Andrew Mullen, North Side; Mrs. Donahue, Mrs. Hayes, and Miss Hughes, West Side; Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Nacey, and Mrs. Maher, South Side. The Secretaries are Mrs. N. F. Cooke, Mrs. John C. Carroll, Miss Curran, and Mrs. Daly; General Treasurer, Mrs. Michael Cudahy. An Executive Committee was selected in part as follows: Mrs. Redmond Prindiville, Mrs. Patrick Cavanagh, Mrs. James Walsh, Mrs. John Doyle, Mrs. E. F. Mullen, Mrs. James McMullen, Mrs. F. R. Lawlor, Mrs. A. Piamondon, Mrs. J. Kelly, and Mrs. Thomas Lonergan. Mrs. N. S. Jones is in charge of the Mikado ball, Mrs. Dr. Hay of the Cinderella ball, Miss Starr of the tableaux, Mrs. Hennessy of the music, and Mrs. M. J. Sullivan of carpentry and decoration. Other important committees are yet to be filled. A meeting of the South Side contingent will be held at the residence of Mrs. Michael Cudahy, No. 3138 Michigan avenue, next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A SURVIVOR OF THE OREGON.

There was a bilious, hammered-brass appearance about an individual hustled before Justice Kersten yesterday. His eyes were blear, his breath fetid, and he was knock-kneed. Nature had not been kind to him, as, in addition to the defects enumerated, he was pigeon-toed, with a suspicion of similar anatomical conditions applying to his breast, and, to make matters worse, he was double-jointed. Perhaps this combination elicited the sympathy of the court; perhaps it didn't. The classic brow of the Chicago avenue Justice remained impassive, and mortal cannot divine what impressions were reflected.

"The patrolman says you were drunk on the street?"

"Does he?"

"What do you say?"

"O, I wouldn't contradict him. I guess the gentleman is perfectly right. He ought to know what he is talking about—that is if he was sober on the street. But, your Honor, there are extenuating circumstances."

"You are all out of shape, I know, but——"

"I don't bank on that any more, your Honor. It's a pretty good bridge that carries you over; but on this occasion I won't ring in my shape. I've traveled on that long enough."

"What have you got to say, then?"

"I'm a survivor of the Oregon and am going to show in the Dime Museum."

"You may go, but you'd better save your salary to pay your fine if ever you show up here again. Next!"

HIS CANDOR HIS BEST FRIEND.

"The officers says you were asleep, with your head in an ash-barrel and your feet in the gutter," said Justice White yesterday to Thomas Twohey, an elderly, gray-haired man who came before him for indulging in a very bad class of whisky to such an extent that it took him thirteen hours to sleep off the effects.

"Oi wuz drunk, your wushup, an' Oi don't deny it. It wuz St. Patrick's day, an' Oi mit some frins. If you wull excuse me for spakin' so plain, but dom the Irishmon who wudn't tak a drop fur the sake of Oulu Ireland an' St. Patrick."

"Hold on, Thomas. I have had lots of people before me today who were intoxicated yesterday, but you are the first one honest enough to say *why* he was so. I like you for it, and you can go."

"Och, an' Oi wudn't tell your wushup a loi fur the wurld. Thankee fur lettin' me go, an' may St. Patrick guard yez ivermore."

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.

Increase of Salaries in the Mailing Department of the Post-Office—A Chicago Customs Assessment Sat Upon—Other Items.

The following promotions and appointments in the mailing department of the Post-Office consequent upon the removals of Joseph Hardacre and P. N. Froom were announced yesterday: M. J. O'Connor, from $900 to $1,260 per annum; John H. Rees, from $1,020 to $1,080; E. P. Ryan, $960 to $1,020; Frank Sherman, $900 to $960; William J. Juleson and J. K. Watson, $840 to $900; E. B. Hamilton and Charles B. Ingram, $780 to $840; William Luckow and Lewis B. Bergenson, $720 to $780; Christian Thelen, $540 to $720; William D. Alden, $480 to $720; John Cordes, $480 to $540; Robert E. Raleigh and William J. Finn, $420 to $480. Frank A. Pambla and Emanuel J. Rose were appointed clerks at $420 each per year.

Some weeks ago an invoice of Chinese lanterns was received here consigned to Nee Ban and taken to the Appraiser's office. They had been appraised in New York and a duty of 15 per cent assessed against them. The Appraiser's office here increased the valuation to 30 per cent, from which decision Nee Ban appealed. Yesterday a letter was received by Collector Seeberger from the Treasury Department affirming the New York assessment.

Over $2,000 was paid back to Chicago importers yesterday by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury as refund on duties paid on cartons, etc.

The sanitary condition of the Appraiser's Department is said to be a source of infinit apprehension to those engaged there, as also to the department at Washington, and will soon be made the subject of special inquiry. Those employed there are reported to be subject to repeated attacks of sickness, and one of the examiners, James W. Barnes, is now lying dangerously ill in consequence of the imperfection in the sewerage, etc. The opener and packer, Dunn, who died a week since, is said to have died from the effects of the imperfections, having contracted disease at the warehouse.

COUNTY MATTERS.

The Agitation for a Doctress at the County Insane Asylum—Expensive Butter—Payment for the Work on the Asylum—Evanston Industrial School for Girls.

Drs. De Wolf, Earle, and Gilman appeared before the Public Charities Committee of the Board of County Commissioners yesterday afternoon asking the appointment of a female physician on the medical staff of the County Insane Asylum. Dr. De Wolf said he was urged by Dr. Shedd, a female physician, to ask for the appointment of some well-known female doctor. He did not know anything about the financial condition of the county, nor had he taken any part in the recent investigation of the County Asylum management, but every sentiment of propriety and right made thinking men sensible that the appointment of a female physician for the asylum would be a wise move. Commissioner Leyden said the trained nurses at work were competent to do the work in the asylum required of women. Van Pelt produced the records of the board, and showed that by a resolution passed by the board Dec. 5, 1885, Dr. Spray was authorized to appoint a woman to the medical staff of the institution. The two medical females who had been employed there paid more attention to picking out flaws in the management than in attending to business, and a doctress was wanted who would attend to her duties rather than engage in peddling gossip. Dr. De Wolf said he believed in one-man power, and he thought Dr. Spray had sense enough to make a good selection if the board should decide to allow the appointment of the doctress.

The committee decided to send representatives with the doctors next Saturday to visit the asylum, look into the necessities of the institution, and report on the work done by the trained nurses who administer the medicines to the patients.

Commissioner Hemmelgarn took a fighting position when asked to assent to the auditing of a bill for a tub of butter sold to the asylum March 3 at 37 cents per pound. He declared that the sellers, Smith & Nellis, were extortioners for charging a price far above retail prices at any time during the last year, and decided to see Smith personally about it.

The report of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Charities, stating the amounts due the contractors who built the addition to the Insane Asylum—the job which the committee accepted last Thursday—was presented for approval. Commissioner Geils signed it, but Commissioner Wren refused to do so, saying he would not until the job had been accepted by the architect.

Judge Prendergast and Assistant County-Attorney David Sullivan visited the Industrial School for Girls at Evanston yesterday. They found the school in excellent condition and well managed by President Mrs. Marsh and Superintendent Mrs. Harrison. The number in the institution at present is eighty-four, their ages varying from 5 years to 15. These dependent maids and children of bad fathers and mothers, some of whom not long ago were highway beggars, take readily to housework in the favorable surroundings they have in their village home. They are also taught all the elementary branches of education. The location of the building near the lake is healthful, and the house indoors is kept with scrupulous cleanliness. Between sixty and seventy of the pupils are children who have been sent there by the County Court. They sing and read for Judge Prendergast and Mr. Sullivan, and showed aptness in their studies and the average advancement of children of their age. The Judge and Mr. Sullivan will visit the House of the Good Shepherd next week.

THE CITY'S AFFAIRS.

Superintendent Hand Pushing the Agents on the Water-Tax Question—Fixing Up the Rooms for the Library—An Explanation from Mayor Harrison.

Superintendent Hand of the Water Department wishes real-estate agents to know that unless they send in the list of houses for which they pay water tax before April 15, that he will not allow them the customary 12½ per cent discount for payment of water rates by May 1. He says he is compelled to be thus exacting because when these lists come in with a rush, and within a week's time, he has to put his force of clerks to work at night, which makes an additional expense to the city. Besides, he says, the agents can send in their lists just as conveniently three weeks before the limit day as they can at the last minute.

The City Council Committee on Railroads met yesterday to hear the report of the committee of property-owners on Twenty-second street, between Brown and Halsted streets, who desire the officials of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to either remove their tracks from that place or buy up the property. The parties representing the railroad before the committee said that they were not the authorities to make arrangements for buying property, but that they would send the proper persons if the committee would grant further time. Accordingly the meeting was adjourned until next Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m.

The work of arranging the rooms assigned to the Public Library in the City-Hall is going on decidedly slow, and it is by no means probable that the rooms will be ready for occupancy May 1, according to the agreement of the contractors having the work in charge. Thus far, from all appearances, absolutely nothing has been done in the main hall, with the exception of taking off the plastering from the iron pillars in the centre of the room, fourteen feet above the floor, to mark the place where the intermediate floor will rest. All day yesterday a gang of men were busily engaged hauling up a number of iron joists to be used in the construction of this intermediate floor. While the laborers were hoisting the joist two carpenters were walking about on the inside of the hall helping one another do nothing, and when questioned as to why they were not doing something they said that it was impossible for them to do any work until the iron joists were all in. These will probably be put in position about the middle of next week, when, perhaps, some real work will be begun. The south end of the building, in which the library quarters are located, will have to be remodeled considerably. The intermediate floor will not be sufficiently lighted or ventilated from the windows at the east and west sides of the building, as it is too high up, and a couple of large skylights will have to be put in the roof of the building. The intermediate floor will project from the pillars at either side of the hall a distance of twenty feet, leaving a space of about twenty feet between the upper floor and the windows on either side of the hallway. This space will be devoted to desks and reading tables. The work could be hurried on a great deal better than it is at present if the proper authorities of the library board would give the matter some little attention.

Mayor Harrison was asked yesterday why he failed to show up at Central Music-Hall St. Patrick's night to preside over the "National demonstration" there, according to the advertised bill of the entertainment. He said: "Simply because I never engaged myself to preside over it. Little more than a week ago a man whom I am not personally acquainted with called upon me and asked me to make a speech for the occasion. I asked to be excused, as I was tired of speeches; but he said that the committee of arrangements would not accept of an excuse, as they had already 'booked' me for a talk. Finally I told him that if I got a request from the committee direct for a speech I would deliver one. He left me saying that the committee would call on me later, but the committee never came. The words 'to preside' were not used by the individual that waited on me. I know nothing of the objects for which the entertainment was gotten up, and I could not find out who constituted the committee in charge of it."

NEEDS LOOKING INTO.

Chances for Profit in the Artesian Well Job Which Should Be Impressed Upon the Court Hearing the Injunction Suit.

There will come up for argument early next week the injunction case brought to restrain the County Board from letting a contract for boring an artesian well at the Poor Farm at a cost of $9,000. There are one or two points in connection with this contract which the attorneys for the Citizens' Association, which has charge of the matter, should not fail to press upon the court. The artesian well contractors made a proposition that they would bore a well not exceeding 2,400 feet in depth, of six-inch bore, the inside or water pipe to be of five-inch galvanized pipe, perfectly tight, so as to bring the entire flow of water up in the pipe. The contractors propose to furnish all necessary fuel, pipe, labor, tools, and machinery to complete the work in a first-class and satisfactory manner. They will work, they say, night and day to complete the well as soon as possible, at the following prices:

First 800 feet at	$2.50
Next 400 feet at	3.00
Next 300 feet at	3.50
Next 200 feet at	4.00
Next 200 feet at	5.00
Next 200 feet at	6.00
Next 100 feet at	7.00
Next 100 feet at	7.50
Next 100 feet at	8.00

Now, it is understood that there are two ways in which the contractors may expect to make their profit. One of these is that their help, five or six men, who are kept constantly employed for a matter of three months, are to be boarded at the expense of the county. This, of course, makes a great difference in wages. If working for a private individual, the contractors would have to board their own men. Other artesian wells have been sunk by the county by favorit contractors, and it is understood they enjoyed this privilege. The contractors also gain if the county furnishes the steam-power, instead of their being obliged to do it. This also, it is understood, has taken place on previous occasions. If a contract, therefore, is made with the contractors, it should be specified rather more closely than at present just what the county is to do for them and what they are to do for the county; and if their men are to be boarded at the county institution, and steam power is to be furnished by the county, then the proper deduction should be made from the bill. If this is not done, and the county stands all the expense of boarding the men and furnishing the power, then the contractors would have a sufficient margin with which to reward their friends.

A RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIAST.

An Individual Who Employs a Peculiar Method in Disseminating the Gospel When He Has Enough Money to Hire an Express-Wagon.

A new departure in Gospel dissemination and advertising was inaugurated in an express-wagon yesterday by a harmless Second-Advent enthusiast named P. W. Wintersteen, who lives, when not traveling, at No. 166 North Wells street. The Gospel layout consisted of a quadrilateral transparency inscribed with red-hot prophetic warnings of the rapid approach of the millennium, which was deftly turned around by Wintersteen for the benefit of the surprised crowds that thronged around the dilapidated express-wagon. Wintersteen, according to his own statement, had a striking religious experience about four years ago, and eighteen months ago abandoned a profitable secular calling to work for the Lord. He was, he said, employed by the Harden Hand-Grenade Company at a salary of $200 per month, but now eked out a living by cleaning windows and kindred mechanical pursuits. Wintersteen, who is a slight, sallow-complexioned man, with a strong red beard and rather vacant eyes, is firmly possessed with the belief that he is divinely commissioned to warn his fellow-men to "flee from the wrath to come." His posters attracted considerable attention, and the varied nature of their declarations caused many to think that he was a combined advertising agent for Sam Jones and the Knights of Labor. One side of the transparency informed the public that "the bride, the little flock, the 144,000, who are to reign with Christ for 1,000 years, will soon be caught away to a place of safety"; another gave the news that "all nations are 'preparing' for the last struggle, Turkey only a skeleton to be pushed over;" while a third, on which the modern John the Baptist based his authority for his novel method of Gospel advertising, began, "Blow the trumpet in Zion and sound an alarm." The orthografy of the quotations was not of the most orthodox pattern, but Wintersteen was happily oblivious to any such minor shortcoming. The pungent reference to the rich defrauding the poor should gain Mr. Wintersteen honorable recognition from the Chicago Socialists. His work is of a somewhat erratic nature, his only exhibitions being given when he has sufficient surplus cash to hire an express-wagon.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

What They Ask of the Railroads—Forty Names Added to the Northwestern Association's Membership Roll Last Night.

Nearly 100 commercial traveling-men met in the club-room at the Palmer House at 8 o'clock last night for the purpose of talking over matters of general interest to the fraternity. J. C. Miller, President of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association, presided, and John R. Stone of the National Association acted as Secretary. The Chairman said that the principal questions to be considered and eventually brought to the railroads throughout the country were:

First—An exemption of charges on baggage weighing 250 pounds or less.

Second—The sale of 5,000-mile tickets, good over any railroad in the country, to members of the association.

Third—The sale of "week end" tickets, which would give the holder the privilege of returning to his home Saturday nights at half-rates.

He stated that the organization now numbered nearly 10,000 men, and concluded his remarks by an appeal to those present not members of the Travelers' Protective Association of America to enroll their names. Dawson Mayer, a prominent member of the association, pointed out some of the benefits that had already been obtained through organized effort, and stated that twelve railroads had already conceded to the men the privilege of returning to their homes Saturday nights at half rates. At the conclusion of his remarks one of the boys wanted the "order-blanks" (applications for membership in the association) passed, and, as the order was complied with, about forty men enrolled themselves. The meeting then adjourned until tomorrow night, when it will meet in the Tremont House at 8 o'clock.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

Mary's Charges Against Bridget Disposed Of by a Turn in Their Conversation.

The Sergeant and Lieutenant of the Central detail were swapping War records with imaginative fervor when a tall young woman with snapping eyes and emphatic lips strode into the room. By the hand she dragged a plump, rosy-cheeked girl, who was too frightened to weep. A tall policeman stalked in the rear, solemn as a chapter of Jeremiah.

"It's my sister," said the stern young woman.

"B-but, Mary," and the plump maiden began to sob, "w-why do you bring me here? O-o, my! W-what are you going to do with——"

"Silence, Bridget," quoth the other sternly, "Silence! Didn't I see you on the street with Irene, and didn't Jim tell me that he heard Irene say she drank beer? Silence, miserable girl!"

"She l-lives in Evanston," sobbed the culprit.

"O, I see," said the astute Sergeant.

"Hush, girl," said Mary sternly, "I want her sent to the convent or to jail. Never shall a sister of mine live to go on the street with a girl that drinks beer. And she changed her name—calls herself Fannie," Mary concluded with dramatic scorn.

"Please—it's my middle name a-an' I like it b-better'n Bridget."

"How old are you?" asked the Sergeant.

"Most 19," returned Bridget.

"Sh's not! You know you're only 15——"

"Why, Mary, you know you're 10 years older than I am an' you're most 30!"

"You m-mean thing," and Mary began to sob in turn, "I'm only 25—so there!" Without another word Mary swept from the room, while Bridget followed bewildered but radiant.

SUBURBAN.

Lake View.

The Board of Trustees met Wednesday evening. The ordinance for preventing youths from frequenting saloons was referred to the Committee of the Whole. So was an ordinance granting permission to the St. Paul Railroad to extend a double track across Fullerton avenue to the Deering reaper works. The polling-place of the Twelfth Precinct was changed from the Northwestern depot to the Ravenswood hose house and that of the Fourth Precinct from No. 590 to No. 609 Lincoln avenue. The annual report of the Treasurer showed the following figures: Total receipts, $306,605; disbursements, $280,333; leaving a balance on hand of $26,272. The Town Clerk reported that thirty-nine new subdivisions had been approved and 139 ordinances passed during the year. There were issued 657 building permits, and the total cash receipts were $12,761. Since 1882 2,125 building permits, representing an estimated value of $3,508,022, have been issued. There are now forty-nine miles of water pipe in the town, of which seven miles were laid last year, eleven miles of gas mains, and 374 gas street lamps, sixteen and a half miles of sewers, of which nearly four miles were constructed last year. At the water-works 723,863,636 gallons of water were pumped—an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year—at a cost of $11.85 per 1,000,000 gallons, as against $12.18 the year before. During the year there were twenty-eight fire alarms, of which four were false; total damage, $71,477; covered by an insurance of $92,000. The Marshal recommends the purchase of a steamer and one additional hose-cart and the erection of a telegraphic fire-alarm, and estimates the cost of these improvements at $16,900.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Yes; Vice-President Tyler.

MORRIS, Ill., March 16.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Did the United States have a President April 5, 1841? E. R. FIELD.

[Vice-President John Tyler was President, though he did not take the oath of office till later.]

The Opera Has Been Changed.

CHICAGO, March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am told that last year, when the German opera company gave "Fidelio," Rocco's aria "Hat man nicht auch Gold beineben" was left out. As some of us are old-fogyish enough to enjoy all of this opera may we not at least hope to hear this one of its gems? J. A.

Another Explanation.

CHICAGO, March 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Observer asks in THE TRIBUNE of last Monday: "Why does a woman walk on her heels and a man on his toes in crossing a muddy street?" Because men have not yet discovered that in that manner they can keep their feet dry and their shoes clean. That is "Y."

"Bishop" Oberly's Resignation.

CHICAGO, March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.] In today's issue of THE TRIBUNE it is stated that "Bishop" Oberly has not yet resigned the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee. The "Bishop's" resignation has been in the hands of the Secretary for nearly a year, to my certain knowledge, but the State Committee never having been called together since Cleveland's election his resignation could not have been officially acted upon. In justice to Mr. Oberly I hope THE TRIBUNE will make this correction. HERMANN LIEB.

The Muddy-Crossing Problem.

CHICAGO, March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A woman walks on her heels in crossing the street because she wants to keep the soles of her shoes dry, and also because she likes to have the uppers clean and neat. A man walks on his toes so as to keep the heels of his boots, and therefore the back of the bottoms of his trouser-legs, clean. PATERFAMILIAS.

CHICAGO, March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Traveler's guess is not correct. She walks on her heels to keep the soles of her boots dry. I ought to know, for I am a WOMAN.

A Suggestion to House Agents.

CHICAGO, March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please call attention to real-estate men having houses to rent to kindly specify what rent they expect for their places? It is a great annoyance to parties like myself who only have Sunday for house-hunting to wait over until Monday before we can tell what's what.

And also parties in the suburbs to kindly put the "To Rent" on their property. I have often noticed advertisements in the paper of houses in Englewood, etc., to rent, and have gone there to find them, but never found them, and when, during the week, I have called on advertisers for the location of the places, they tell me it is the third house south of a certain street, and so on. This information I get, say, Monday or Tuesday, and, owing to the nature of my business, cannot see until the following Sunday, and by that time the place may have been taken. I think that injustice to those who only have Sunday to find a home. Real-estate men cannot be too explicit. "WANTED—TO RENT."

A Question for Brother Jones to Answer.

CHICAGO, March 17.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—I would like to inquire through the medium of your paper what construction Mr. Sam Jones would put upon the following, taken from the third chapter of Ecclesiastes: "There is a time to weep and a time to laugh, a time to mourn and a time to dance." Of course the Bible means what it says when it says there is a time to mourn and a time to weep. Mr. Jones says that is true; he will not dispute that; but how about the time to dance? God says *yes*, there *is* a time to dance. Mr. Sam Jones says *no*, there is *not* a time to dance. Which are we to believe? I am a Christian mother, and I dance, and my children dance. Are we to be condemned because Mr. Sam Jones says we must not dance? If the dolt who makes these statements against God and the Bible would go to a primary school a few years, or be guided by the words of the worthy and reverend "preacher he would not wipe his feet on," he would be much better qualified to talk to others from the pulpit. A THEATREGOER.

The Drawing of Juries.

CHICAGO, March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why not draw the jurors for the next year from the list of non-registered voters? This idea suggested itself to the writer when canvassing as Republican clerk of election of the Nineteenth Precinct of the Fourth Ward. Our registry was 264. Our canvass unearthed 436 male residents over 21 years of age, evidencing the fact that there are 172 names not on the registry. Probably 40 per cent of these are disqualified for registry in one way or another—aliens, insufficient residence, etc., —but it is safe to say 100 of these are qualified voters who for reasons best known to themselves have failed to register. It is well known that many men abstain from registering or voting simply to lessen their chances of taxpaying, doing jury service, etc. The clerks of the various precincts have the names and addresses of every non-registered voter in the city. I would suggest that they turn these names in and let the court officers select their jurors from this list during the next twelve months. When a man finds that his likelihood of getting on the jury is one strong chance in 20,000 instead of one weak chance in 100,000, he may get around to register next time and do his duty as a citizen instead of sneaking behind obscurity. FOURTH WARD.

A Question of Citizenship.

CHICAGO, March 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]

NO TO BOTH QUESTIONS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—[To the Editor.]—My father was born in Germany. I was born here and am of age. He failed to take out naturalization papers. (1) Now, am I an American citizen and can I vote? (2) Will my children be American without my taking out naturalization papers? H. B.

I cut the above from an afternoon paper. Is above the correct answer to the questions asked? Respectfully, H. G. MITCHELL, No. 650 Warren avenue.

[Supposing the writer of the communication to be a male, both answers are ridiculously wrong. Sec. 1,992 of the Revised Statutes of the United States reads as follows: "All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be *citizens* of the United States."

The Constitution of Illinois, Art. 7, Sec. 1, confers the suffrage upon "every male person above the age of 21 *who shall be a citizen of the United States.*"

Under the United States Statutes "H. B." is an American citizen (unless he voluntarily has declared himself "the subject of a foreign Power") and, being "a male *citizen* above the age of 21," he is entitled under the Constitution of Illinois to vote in this State if he has lived one year within its borders, ninety days in the county, and thirty days next preceding the day of election in the election precinct.]

"HERE'S A HOW-D'YE-DO."

A Baptist Evangelist and a Catholic Priest at Loggerheads in Macon, Mo.

MACON, Mo., March 13.—[St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.*]—For three weeks the Rev. Edward James, a Baptist evangelist, has been holding revival meetings at the First Baptist Church here. They were attended with considerable success, much interest being manifested, and resulted in a general awakening of religion, numerous additions having been made to the various churches. The Rev. James is a fluent speaker, evidently an imitator in style of Brother Sam Jones. He denounced in forcible terms the fashionable sins of card-playing, theatre going, and dancing, besides giving particular attention to intemperance and kindred vices. He also directed his remarks against the Episcopalians and Catholics, saying that many of the former would never get to Heaven unless they died during Lent. In one of his sermons he said: "For forty days you observe all the forms and ceremonials of your church, at the end of which time you return to your wickedness, your vices, and your villanies again."

Catholicism he denounced in stronger terms still, stating that the "Catholics persecuted for conscience sake and enslaved liberty."

Some of our prominent Hebrew citizens also took offense at his expressions regarding the Jews.

Warm discussions between these offended parties and the Rev. James' supporters were frequent on the streets. It was said that he was cautioned by some of his members against becoming unnecessarily personal in his remarks, but at the next sermon he gave the people to understand that he had come to Macon to fight the Devil. He had expected opposition, he said, and was prepared to meet it. He did not temper the severity of his previous remarks, and continued to preach against what he denominated wickedness, bigotry, and ignorance.

This afternoon a cirular was distributed on the streets, headed "Pro Bono Publico," and signed by the Rev. P. B. Cahill, Catholic priest here. It was a bitter denunciation of the Rev. James and his methods of preaching. The first paragraph read as follows: "To all whom it may concern: Macon City, Mo., has just now within her corporate limits a phenomenon in the shape of a traveling preacher, who gives promise by his extravagance, bluster, and lying to eclipse even Ingersoll and throw Sam Jones in the shade. Whilst lacking the sophistry of the former and the buncombe of the latter preacher, James seems to possess the brazen effrontery of both."

He then proceeds to quote some of Mr. James' reputed sayings about Catholicism, and to deny and refute them; also defending the Jews from the attacks made upon them. He warns the people of Macon against allowing the Rev. James to traffic upon their credulity, and declares: "It is a shame, a disgrace that respectable citizens should tolerate hireling fanatics of this man's type in their midst, to the detriment of the community."

The article further says, that "In the belief of its writer, the evangelist must have got his inspiration as well as his commission from the fellow down-stairs—the Devil."

In closing, he advises the city authorities to be on the lookout, as, he says, "We have a very dangerous lunatic in our midst."

This circular created a great sensation among our citizens, and it is believed the Rev. James will reply from his pulpit. The evangelist's supporters believe he has been misquoted and misconstrued and denounce the reverend father's attack.

ROBES ET MANTEAUX.

Mr. and Mme. J. G. Weeks beg respectfully to announce that their new address is 15 East Van Buren street (between Wabash and Michigan avenues). Having just returned from Paris with the latest novelties in silk and wool fabrics, solicit the honor of a call from their patrons and friends.

Fourteen photographs, 3 styles, for $3, at Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre, this week.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to wed to the following couples, who live in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Friederick Zabel, Sophie Schmal	[illegible]
Adolph Thompson, Mary Hansen, S. Chicago	[illegible]
Alessandro Valicente, Maria G. Chiara	[illegible]
Sebastian Goldsmidt, Fanny Rosenfeld	[illegible]
F. Schmoock, Willow Springs, M. Wahitow, same	[illegible]
August Zenke, Caroline Niemoth	[illegible]
Jacob Becker, Emma Miller	[illegible]
Frank A. Schilling, Eva R. Smith	[illegible]
Giuseppe Legiorene, Philomene Retunno	[illegible]
Giuseppe Retunno, Gragia Loriorene	[illegible]
Edward Holm, Henrietta Greenwald	[illegible]
Oscar S. Caspary, Ida Mergenthein	[illegible]
Herman Morris, Summit, Rieka Hambow, same	[illegible]
Robert G. Roberts, Mary J. Lowry	[illegible]
Christian Kunst, Friedericka Evert	[illegible]
Thomas McGuire, Alice Gromes	[illegible]
Richard C. Coombs, Annie E. Cross	[illegible]
Joseph W. Manning, Mary Meed	[illegible]
Thomas J. Daley, Mary Miller	[illegible]
Ira Ritter, Louise Schnoetein	[illegible]
Timothy Crowley, Mary E. Moroney	[illegible]

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 12:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:00 p. m.

CARDY—At his residence, 287 Flournoy-st., at 12:30 p. m., of pneumonia, Charles Cardy, aged 53 years 2 months and 21 days.

Funeral notice hereafter.

COX—The funeral of Mrs. Ellen Cox will take place at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning from the residence of her son, Mr. Thomas Cox, No. 254 North Franklin-st., to Church of the Holy Name. After requiem high mass thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

DODSON—At 3:30 p. m. March 18, 1886, Mrs. Caroline J. Dodson, widow of the late Henry Dodson, aged 58 years 6 months and 9 days.

Funeral services at the residence, 121 Illinois-st., Saturday, at 1:30 p. m., thence to Graceland for interment. Friends are respectfully invited.

FRAWLEY—The remains of the late William J. Frawley will be buried from the vault in Calvary Cemetery on Saturday, March 20. Train leaves Northwestern depot at 10 a. m.

FANNING—March 18, 1886, at 723 Dexter-av. (Lake), William Thomas, seventh and youngest son of Patrick and Margaret Fanning, aged 11 months.

Funeral from residence Saturday at 11 a. m. to Grand Trunk Depot, Forty-ninth and Halsted-sts., thence by cars to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

GRAY—At Jefferson Wednesday, the 17th inst., Kittie E., only daughter of William P. Gray, aged 2 years and 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents Friday, at 10 a. m.

HERRICK—At his residence, 2733 South Park-av., March 18, George P. Herrick, aged 48 years.

Funeral by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery, Sunday at 2 p. m.

☞ Malone (N. Y.), Fort Covington (N. Y.), and New York City papers please copy.

KENNEDY—At 101 Cass-st., Thursday afternoon, William Kennedy, aged 27 years.

Funeral Saturday morning from the Church of the Holy Name.

REITZ—March 18, at her residence, 787 North Western-av., Josephine, beloved wife of Peter Reitz, aged 59 years 6 months and 12 days.

Funeral notice hereafter. No flowers.

SCHROEDER—At Oak Park, March 17, Anna, youngest daughter of J. Henry C. and Dora Schroeder, aged 19 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock next Sunday from residence to Forest Home.

VARGES—March 18, Dr. Louis Varges, in his 80th year.

Funeral from residence, 496 La Salle-av., Saturday at 2 p. m. to Graceland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward, as it existed during the Garfield and Arthur campaign, and all other Young Republicans of this ward, are requested to meet at Rohan's Hall, No. 788 West Lake-st., this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRD DIStrict of Hyde Park will hold a meeting Saturday evening at the hose house on Fifty-first-st., near Wabash-av., to hear the report of the committee appointed to select ten delegates to the Hyde Park Republican Convention to be held at Grand Crossing March 23. The primaries will be held the 22d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHICAGO PROHIBITION UNION will hold an open meeting, to which all are invited, at Tremont House Club-Rooms, Friday at 8 p. m.; the Rev. Geo. E. Gray will open the discussion.

U. S. GRANT POST, NO. 28, G. A. R., give their annual masquerade ball this evening at Battery D Armory. Department Commander Philip Sidney Post of Galesburg, together with the members of his staff, have signified their intention of being present. The decorations of the Citrus Fair, which opens tomorrow, will be in place, and will lend an enchantment to the scene.

$26,319

For Explanation read next Sunday's Daily Papers.

BY POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Morning at 10 O'Clock,
OUR REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES,
And General Household Goods.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

On Saturday Evening, March 20,
At 8 o'clock, we will sell
AT AUCTION
The Entire Stock of the
Union Furniture Co.,
464 & 466 W. Madison-st.

In order to give their time and attention to their manufacturing and storage business, the above concern has given us positive instructions to close out their entire retail stock of fine new goods before April 1, AT AUCTION.

Sale will commence Saturday Evening, at 8 o'clock sharp.

POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By LOUDERBACK & CO.
CORMACK'S
Japanese Collection
ON EXHIBITION
At Louderback & Co.'s Galleries,
215 Wabash-av.

The entire collection will be offered
At Auction Monday, March 22,
And continue daily at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. until the whole collection is disposed of.
LOUDERBACK & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
New York, Southampton, Bremen. The fast Express steamers of this company sail every Wednesday, landing passengers in Southampton in less than eight days from New York. These steamers are celebrated for their speed and the comfort afforded passengers. Beginning in May fast Express steamers will also leave New York on Saturdays for Cherbourg, France, landing passengers for Paris. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports.
ADVANCE..Wednesd'y, Mch. 24 | At noon from Robert Stores, Brooklyn.
FINANCE...Saturday, April 24 |
From Newport News, Va., three days later.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO.,
General Agents, 54 Broad-st., New York.
B. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $50 and $60, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 164 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.
Tourist Tickets for individual travelers to and in all parts of Europe, in connection with any line of steamers. Special Parties sail from New York in April, May, June, and July. Programmes by mail.
THOS. COOK & SON, 153 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SPRING
OVERCOATS
AT
THE PUTNAM.
Our stock of these most needed garments is complete, and shows
Spring Overcoats at - $5.00
Spring Overcoats at - 6.00
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Spring Overcoats at - 12.00
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Spring Overcoats at - 18.00
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Spring Overcoats at - 22.00
Spring Overcoats at - 25.00
Spring Overcoats at - 30.00
If your tailor asks you from $40 to $60 for making a Spring Overcoat, don't purchase, but look at our beauties for $25 and $30.
PUTNAM
One-Price Clothing House,
131 & 133 Clark-st. & 117 Madison-st.
C. M. BABBITT, Resident Partner.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.
Direct Importers of
Oriental and European
AND
Sole Agents for many
American Rugs.
Only house West carrying complete range of Rugs and Whole Carpets.

STREETER BROS
$5 IN CONGRESS, LACE OR BUTTON.
STATE AND MADISON
GENTS' SHOES, CUSTOM quality, in machine sewed. All our measurements kept made up to fit any foot. Made from Oak-Tanned Calf Skin. The whole without seams on the sides (with the celebrated Dongola Leather Tops). Nearly every pair gives a year or more wear.
STREETER BROS.,
134 State, 68 Madison.

ARTISTIC
Wood Mantels,
Tile, and Fire-Place Goods.
C. J. L. MEYER & SONS CO.,
133 and 135 Wabash-av.

WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.,
Carry in stock, and make "To Order,"
SHIRTS
Of all styles and at prices to suit all.

TRELEAVEN AND COE
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
6 STATE-ST., CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Unequaled facilities and years of experience in fitting the eyes. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HATS
CHAS. W. BARNES'
Celebrated Hats.
Spring styles Silks and Derbys, representing all leading shapes for dress and business.
148 STATE-ST.

CANDY
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO.,
76 Dearborn-st.

25c Box
KRANZ'S CANDIES
Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 66 State-st.

UNION FOLDING BED.
The Simplest and Best.
Incloses the Bedding.
Always Ready for Use.
UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 222 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

BROTHER JONES TO WIVES

BUSHELS OF GOOD COUNSEL AS TO HOW TO RUN A HOME.

A Warning to Mothers Who Regard Riches as Indispensable in Their Daughters' Lovers—He Believes a Little Brimstone Hell Theology Is Badly Needed—Plentiful Conversions.

The Casino Skating Rink was filled with an audience of about 6,000 women yesterday morning. The invitation was specially to wives, but the lines were not strictly drawn, and a goodly percentage of the large audience, which occupied the entire seating capacity of the building, was made up of young women. The Rev. Mr. Bland took charge of the meeting and the Rev. Lewis Raymond offered prayer. Mr. Bland read the last chapter of Proverbs and Mrs. J. H. Cameron sang with great expression a solo, "Ashamed of Jesus." Brother Jones prayed for the blessing of God on the mothers, wives, daughters, and sons of Chicago, and that the day might speedily come when every man, woman, and child would do homage to Christ by a faithful life and godly conversation. He also prefaced the collection, which was for the Orphans' Home of Georgia, with an explanation as to the origin of that institution, and said pure religion and undefiled before God consisted in looking after the widows and orphans. "Some people say," he added, "that charity begins at home. Now, if that's so, your husband ought to say: 'Here's your new dress, you old pauper, you.' But charity doesn't begin there at all. You never are charitable till you get away from home."

After the collection Brother Jones addressed the array of sisters substantially as follows:

This service, the second of the series to women only, is held with special reference to wives. There is no more sacred relation known to God or man than that of husband and wife. One of the greatest curses in the past history of Chicago has been its loose, lax, unscriptural divorce laws. That one thing is the parent of a great deal of the social rottenness of this city. No Judge or jury, except for reasons which God approves, ought ever to sunder husband and wife. A great many women are not married much, but they are married, if married at all. [Smiles.] I have seen some women whom I was sorry for; but, sister, if you make a bad bargain stick the closer to it and make the best of it. [Smiles.] But whatever you do, remember every moment the most sacred relation of earth and Heaven is the relation of husband and wife; and the most dangerous persons to the peace of society and the good of our race are those busybodies who interfere between husband and wife. Sometimes it's a mother-in-law. [Laughter.] Sometimes it's a neighbor, sometimes it's an old lover. [Laughter.] Sometimes it's one thing and sometimes another; but characters like that rush in between husband and wife, and that is ground where angels fear to tread. Don't suffer a whisper in your ear against husband. If anybody has aught to say against him you say, "Husband will be home at dinner and you stay and talk before him." I have no respect for a woman who will hear an ex-parte statement about her husband. Always let the little fellow be there when you are talking about him. [Laughter.] Husband and wife go up together and down together. There is no honor a husband attains but his wife shares it, and I am sorry to say there is scarcely a depth of degradation to which a husband will go but that the wife frequently suffers it with him.

OLD MAIDS HAPPIER THAN GODLESS MEN'S WIVES.

A Georgia preacher once told me of a Christian girl who married a man not a Christian. That is a great risk, to say the least of it, and there are 10,000 bleeding hearts in Chicago now that grew out of that very fact. A great many people laugh at old maids and make fun of them, but I'd rather be a hundred old maids, snappish and snarlish, than the wife of one godless man. [Laughter.] I take that as the lesser of two evils simply. [Laughter.] Wherever you find an old maid in this country, some man somewhere hasn't done his duty; no doubt about that. [Great laughter.] Now, an old maid from choice I have got no respect for, but one from necessity I sympathize with her with all my heart. [More laughter.] But this Christian girl married an irreligious man. A few days after that one of the Christian young men of the church married a godless girl. That is a thousand times worse. I could always see how a man could be irreligious, could be godless, but the greatest moral monstrosity in the universe to me is a godless woman. The preacher said in less than six months after I married these four the Christian girl had brought her husband to Christ and he had joined the church, but the irreligious girl had caused her husband to withdraw from the church, and he had gone into the world and into sin. This incident ought to bring every woman in this house to the most serious thoughts on this subject. No man is better than his wife. That is true on general principles, and true in ninety-nine cases in 100. If a man hasn't got a good wife he has got a hard road to travel if he ever gets to heaven. He will be one of that number that the angels showed John that came up through much tribulation. [Laughter.] If there is a being that ought to be happy it is a man that has a good wife, a pure wife, a noble wife, a truthful wife. How a man can be happy with any other sort of a wife is a mystery to me. If I should catch my wife in one falsehood, and knew she varied from the truth in a positive statement, I never would have any more respect for her. I tell you you are selling out your best interests on earth whenever you convince your husband that you have told him a falsehood. Many a woman in Chicago is leading a false life. Of course, those women are not here today. If they were I would talk further on that line. I wish you would bring some of them with you to the next women's meeting we have.

LOVE THE ELIXIR VITÆ OF THE HOME.

Today we want to select these words and talk with you candidly and plainly, and I hope you will hear them prayerfully. They will do you good. They will do any one good, and especially they ought to help a wife in all the intricate difficulties and environments of her life.

The fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance—against such there is no law.

If I were to ask what is the ultimatum of all vegetation around the world I would have but one reply, and that would be to make sure its fruitage. The ultimatum of all right living and all faith and hope is the maturity of these Christian virtues. In the hour of conversion we bud and blossom into the fruitage of love. We must gather from all sources in Heaven and earth, and pour it into this Christian virtue of love and develop it and mature it for garners in the sky. If I maintain Christian fruitage down here, I shall have fruit abundantly in the world to come. He who shall fail to do it shall be fruitless and breadless there. Gather from all sources—the prayer meeting, secret prayer, reading the Bible, visiting the sick, relieving the needy, going about doing good—the vital fluids of a Christian life, and pour them into this Christian virtue of love. If there is anything that makes home sweet it is love. I am sorry for any wife who married for any other consideration than love. No one is truly married who does not love the object of her affection and him to whom she gives herself. I have rejoiced in seventeen years of married life. If ever a woman married for pure love it was my wife, because I was not pretty, smart, nor rich. [Laughter.] I had nothing that my wife could want to get. It was pity or love, and they may have been mingled for all I know. Whenever married life is entered into for any other consideration or from any other standpoint it is going to be unhappy married life. There are mothers that want to choose husbands for their daughters. I will never do that. Here is a dude, and did you ever notice how a dude takes the eye of a mother? She says to her daughter, "He is one of the sweetest of men." I reckon she determines that from his perfume, for he is perfumed. I never saw a dude that was not. "And he belongs to one of the best families in the city. He is rich, and he is able to take care of you."

There is that old wool-hat boy that some of these days is going to own three solid blocks in Chicago, and is worth his weight in gold. He goes to Sunday-school, belongs to church, and is a plain, simple-hearted good fellow; got sense like a horse. And that mother says: "Daughter, you want to marry below yourself. I want to keep you up. O, do marry that nice young man that has plenty of money." Sister, many a time a daughter has more sense than the mother. Don't forget that. Above all things, if you can help it any way in the world, don't let your daughters marry rich. You say that won't do; some of the nicest young men in town are rich. They are not the ones that come to see your daughters. Don't forget that; and I beg you to hear me today. You cannot do worse than to project your daughter into marital relations upon any other principle than that she loves the man she marries. I'd rather my daughter would love and marry, because she loved, a plain, simple country boy that just had sense enough to plow a straight furrow and behave himself, than have her married to the most brilliant genius of the town who was rich and belonged to the aristocracy, and afterwards see him take my precious daughter's heart and grind it to powder, as you have seen it done in this city. A woman who marries for anything else than love will get everything else in return sooner or later. What is a four-story mansion on Michigan avenue, and every room elegantly furnished, and four, six, or ten servants, and a carriage standing at your door all the time, when you cannot trust your husband out of your sight. God pity us that we will give ourselves for such as that. There's many a poor woman in Chicago sitting down at night rocking the baby to sleep—"Rock baby buntin', your daddy's gone a hunting," and he has too. [Laughter.] Let love reign in your homes, and gather from every source in earth and Heaven and develop it. Enmity, bickering, ill-will, crossness, selfishness are at war with love, and, thank God, love can conquer all and forgive all. A woman ought not only to let love reign supreme at home and control her husband by love, but she ought to have love supreme for everybody else.

THE ANGRY WOMAN.

I have seen a woman mad. Did you ever see one? What an awful thing to look at. A pouting woman! My little Rob used to get mad and go under the bed and pout, or pout behind the door. Some women will pout on the streets and pout anywhere. Get a good look at her at the right angle when she is not pretty and don't behave herself on that line! Many a woman will quarrel and fuss with her husband until she runs him out from the house every night, and then abuse him because he don't stay in. How can anybody live where there is a quarrel going on all the time? Love is the all-conquering force. Sister, Jesus Christ taught the children of men this lesson that you ought to learn today if you have never learned it before: "Love your enemies, do good to them that despitefully use you." How many women in this house are mad with somebody, won't speak to somebody? You can tell from a woman's fist that she is not put up for fighting, and she can't shoot or knock, but get a good mad one, and she will hate you about as lively as anything that crawls. Did you ever get a woman right good mad with you and sit and see her nurse her wrath to keep it warm? [Laughter.] I made this proposition once: Every woman in this house that hates some one stand up, and twelve jumped up before they thought what they were doing. [Laughter.] If I could slip in on this crowd today I expect I could get 100 of you up; but you wouldn't stand up if you thought what you were doing. [Laughter.] Trying to be religious and mad at somebody! It is love, not ill-will and not unkindness. This Christian virtue must be developed if you ever want to enjoy eternity. I have loved every body since I was converted, tried to maintain that spirit and develop it, and I love every man on the face of the earth.

FORCE OF THE GENTLE TEAR.

Sister, does love supreme reign in your heart and in your home? Whenever you get out of patience you will never carry your point. Love always carries its point. Love always manifests itself in tears. Is there a man that can stand it when his wife begins to cry? Sister, you can just cry your husband out of anything. Haven't you noticed when a mother gets mad the children become staturated with her feelings. Above all things, a wife and mother ought to keep her heart free of all that is unkind.

I recollect once two brothers got mad with one another and quarreled and fussed. I tried to get them to settle it, but they wouldn't. I tried to get them to fight, but they wouldn't. [Laughter.] It went along that way for four or five months until, at a revival meeting one day, I noticed them sitting back hugging one another and praising the Lord. I was mighty glad to see it. I took one of them aside and said to him "How did you pray when you were mad?" He looked at me and said, "If I have acted the rascal I haven't acted the fool; I haven't been on my knees since I got mad." Some of you not only get mad but try to pray. I would as soon get down with a stolen sheep on my back to pray as to get on my knees when I was mad with somebody. If I were a woman and was mad with some one I would see her before sun-down and settle the thing. You may say, "I would do that, but she was to blame." If she was to blame I would go and beg her pardon for hurting my feelings. [Laughter.] Your neighbors are a good deal like what you make them. If you have a bad neighbor it is because her neighbor is bad. Christ said, "We must overcome evil with good."

HOW TO MAKE THE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

Sometimes homes are cheerless. I am sorry for a man when he goes home and finds his wife looking sad and melancholy. I don't see how such men can enjoy their homes. Sister, in the name of sense, be joyful; have everything sprightly and enjoyable at your house. If you cannot get up a smile on your face, get a lot of laughing powders and take them before husband comes. Grin at him. [Laughter.] It is a great deal better than to sit around sad like you do all the time. Let husband say, "I never saw my wife downcast in her life." It gives him courage for the battles of life. It is a blessing to any man to have a joyous, good wife at home. Let us have the most pleasant home the world ever saw, and make it a joyous, happy place for husband.

AN ABSENCE OF QUARRELSOME DISPOSITIONS.

And then peace. That is a great thing—peace at home. You have heard of the woman who quarreled with her husband at the table and picked up a cherry tart and threw it at him, but it missed his head and hit the motto "God Bless Our Home," and spattered all over it. [Laughter.] And the children said: "Mamma missed papa's head, but didn't she give the motto bringes." [Laughter.] I'd a heap rather have peace at home than peace abroad. Some women will whip their children for fighting and quarreling. The children have heard you and their father quarrel until they don't think there is any harm in it. If you could hear them they would say "Wonder if mamma and papa never think they ought to be whipped for quarreling." Now, I want every woman in this house who never quarreled before her children to stand up. [Great laughter, during which a number of women arose.] Well, bless the Lord, we have got some here. [Great laughter.] Here is about twenty-five good sisters that can stand up and say they never quarreled before their children. Now, let us take it the other way. All who do quarrel before their children stand up. [Not a soul arose.] I take it for granted that no ladies scarcely that have children are present today. [Great Laughter.]

PATIENCE AND GENTLENESS.

The next fruit of the spirit is long suffering. You have heard people say, "I ain't going to stand it much longer, and if she does it again I'll give her a piece of my mind." Sister, have you got any mind to spare? [Laughter.] Now that's the first question. It is said of Abraham that he once had a man to dinner and asked him to say grace. The old man said with an oath he wouldn't. And Abraham got up and pitched him out of doors. And the Lord said, "Abraham, what hast thou done?" And Abraham said, "Lord, didn't you hear that old sinner swear when I asked him to say grace?" And the Lord said, "Abraham, be ashamed of thyself. I have borne with that sinner and heard him blaspheme My name for sixty years, and if I can stand him sixty years can't you put up with him long enough to sit down and eat dinner with him?" If you will think how the Lord has borne with you you will quit getting out of patience with other people mighty quick.

And the next fruit of the spirit is gentleness. This quality of a good wife is above all others in the world. [Here Mr. Jones told a story of a gambler's wife whose gentleness was such that she got her husband and four other gamblers a supper at 1 o'clock in the morning, her gentleness so impressing and winning her husband that she converted him, and through his efforts the others were subsequently saved.] If you want to win your husband to Christ have the spirit that was in Christ and you will get him every time.

TEMPERANCE ONCE AGAIN.

The next fruit of the spirit is temperance. We will never put the barroom out of this city or put down the curse of whisky as long as wives keep it in their homes or allow it kept there. I know women who have kept whisky in their homes and had their wine entertainments, and they have come to me and said: "O sir, pray for my husband; he hasn't drawn a sober breath in five years." And that woman started her husband and helped him along till he was a poor, helpless drunkard. But you say, "My husband is never going to make a brute of himself." How do you know? He has no more will power or manhood than I had, and fire like that don't ask odds of any man, and if you keep wine and whisky in your house and your husband and boys don't die drunkards, it won't be your fault. When your husband comes home tonight show him his demijohn broken into forty pieces and his bottles all broken up, and say to him: "Husband, if you know where there is any demand for old broken glass I wish you would let me know. I have got a lot of it on hand that I want to dispose of." [Laughter.] There is many a woman in Chicago that likes the "creetur" herself. [Great laughter.] My only hope to this time has been our women have staid sober, but if women and men continue to drink like they do we will have a Nation swimming in debauchery in less than 100 years. [Applause.]

I expect these newspaper men and these politicians will say, "I wonder what Sam Jones is running this thing on a prohibition tangent for? Thought he was here to preach Christ." If you will read my letters every day you will wake up to what's the matter, and you can't preach a sermon without crying out against this evil. And if any old devil who is a politician in this town don't understand what I am doing, if he will come up to my room in the Sherman House and read my letters I will make a prohibition preacher out of him. [Applause.] Talk about high license! If high license would do these poor, broken-hearted women any good I would like it. But suppose we say, "We are going to put a high license on murder, and we won't let any man commit murder unless he pays us a high license for it; we will confine all the murdering to one man." And you make the license so high only one man would be able to pay it. Now, watch him as he goes about popping his pistol in the face of the first man he meets. When you try to stop him he says: "Why, I pay a license. I have got all the power to kill centered in me, because I am the only fellow that is able to pay the license, and I am doing all the murdering of the city." God deliver us from high license and give us prohibition. [Applause.] Let's hit this thing on the head and kill it now and forever. [Applause.] I want every woman in this audience that is in favor of constitutional, social, political, and eternal prohibition of whisky to stand up. Let's see how many there are. [Nearly the whole audience arose.] Thank God. You can tell them 6,500 stood up. [Applause.] Hold your ground and talk it to your husband. I am not in favor of woman suffrage. I never want to see my wife trudging around the polls. But I want to see the day when the women of America can cast their votes for prohibition and drive whisky out of this country forever. [Applause.] I hope you reporters will say that Jones' fanaticism is indorsed by 6,000 of as pure, good women as were ever assembled in a building in Chicago. [Applause.] And I just know if God, and good women, and little children, and angels are on my side, then I don't care who is on the other side. I am on the right side, blessed be God. [Applause.]

Wife, hear me today! Let's get the fruits of the spirit, love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, kindness, and plant them all around our jagged nature, and let them grow up and twine and intertwine about it, and let's have the Divine spirit, with its powerful influence, not only purifying our nature, but maturing the fruit and shedding the fragrance of peace and love around our home, and by and by, enwrapped in such beauties and graces as these, we shall walk the golden streets in Heaven with a step, and an air, and a beauty that an angel might envy. God help you to do this, and God help you all to be faithful, true wives, and mothers, and daughters, and crown you in everlasting life in the end!

THE RAVAGES OF SIN.

Brother Jones Declares Himself on the Subject of a Brimstone Hell.

The congregation in the evening was somewhat larger than usual, there being no vacant chairs, and all the private boxes were occupied. About 200 people stood up. A liberal estimate placed the attendance at 6,000. The Rev. Dr. McPherson gave out the hymns and read a part of the fourteenth chapter of Luke. A large number held up their hands for special prayers, and the written requests were for a family physician and his wife who were on the verge of infidelity, for a husband and five sons, and for a son who had been resisting the strivings of the Holy Spirit all winter. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Worcester and the Rev. Mr. Parry. Brother Jones said in substance:

The Lord has filled this great hall tonight. Let us be prayerful. Let us get the greatest good out of this service. One week longer here at this rink will wind up these meetings. O, how many souls will be saved, or will finally turn their back upon God and hope in Heaven? Pray for me every moment, and I trust every man who does not pray repeatedly will hear me as a dying man to dying men. It is customary for a preacher to select a text, read it, and discuss it; but, without any desire to be singular or odd upon this occasion, I shall first preach the sermon and then read the text, because it belongs legitimately to the conclusion of the sermon. That is a wonderful book from which we get our texts. It goes back to the beginning of all things and forward to the end of all things. A common father brought us all into existence. I wish an infidel world could have seen like Him, and could see tonight like they will see by-and-by. I get nothing satisfactory to my soul, to my hope, to my conscience from Spencer, who treats on the knowable and unknowable. I am charmed at his discussions of things that I know about, but the very things I would know about are the things he calls the unknowable. Thank God, this blessed book reveals to me the unknowable in the sublimest and most joyous sense. And this book, I find, brethren, has leveled all its guns against one thing in this moral universe, and that is the thing that brought all this misery and wo upon the world, the thing that drove Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden, the thing that blights beasts, corrupts lives, damning souls through all generations of men. And we spell that awful something that permeates the universe with three small letters—s-i-n. I need no Bible to tell me that sin is doing its work upon the children of men. I can go up on the top of the Pullman Building and throw my eyes around in a circle, and in a radius of two miles I can find you a thousand scenes that are enough to make the angels weep tears of blood and make this world drop on its knees and cry to God for deliverance. Sin is doing its work in Chicago, and doing it upon the most precious men and the most strong-minded women of the city. God help us to cry aloud and spare not as long as this evil is rampant in our land.

WHICH WILL YE SERVE?

I believe we are moral agents. I do not believe that God would speak out to a world of His children and say, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve, whether ye will serve sin or righteousness, whether ye will serve God or serve Mammon;" that He would talk to any one but a moral agent about choosing. My theology is summed up in a single sentence, and it is this: If you want to do good, choose to do good, and God will help you; if you want to do bad, choose to do bad, and you will find all the facilities that the Devil and his ingenuity can furnish you. And we have proof of it all around us. The Devil has men whose only business it is to ruin other men, and women whose only business it is to ruin other women, and the agencies and appliances of sin in our midst are enough to startle an angel, and cry to all who love God and humanity to rise up in their might and do their best to rescue the perishing and to save the fallen. I received a letter yesterday evening from a prominent man in Nashville, Tenn., saying: "Mr. Jones, 10,000 of our best people are on their knees every day praying God Almighty to bless Chicago and save that city from sin." And all over America the prayers are going up. God help you, Christian people, to rally to your standard, and go to the front and die in the ditches, charging on the forts and citadels of sin, and conquer them, and run the Devil from your midst. What a power we have in this warfare if we would but exercise it. Don't count the cost. One soul saved to God and the right is worth more than all the real estate, and merchandise, and stocks, and bonds of your city, especially if it is your soul. Put your soul, and mind, and business, and money into the work to redeem the city from sin and the thraldom of the Devil. Won't you do it? Let me appeal to you to bring one question square home to your conscience. Why will you be a participant? Why will you be a sinner in the sense that you despoil humanity, and set a bad example, and ruin your own soul, and be instrumental in damning others? More practically, why will you continue in sin? Why will you leave this rink tonight an impenitent sinner and pursue your evil ways another day? A great many people think sin is something that flies about in the atmosphere, that it is a roaring lion going about seeking whom it may devour. It is doing those things, and saying those things, and going to those places that are contrary to the law and spirit of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Will any man say, "The reason I leave this house tonight an impenitent sinner is because I don't know what sin is?" Will any man go before the final judgment bar of God and say, "I lived and died in sin because I didn't know what sin was?" Don't you know it is wrong to swear? Don't you know it is wrong to bear false testimony? Don't you know it is wrong to violate the Sabbath? and to do a thousand things you are guilty of? Don't you know that every sinner in Chicago stands convicted? Every criticism you make on the wrong-doing of a church member is proof that you know what right is and what wrong is. If my feet were to slip while in Chicago every sinner would see it and would be the first to talk about it. You know how a man ought to live and what right is; and just at this point I say to the church, in God's name, brethren, live above reproach. I thank God the sinners of this town are dissatisfied with us whenever church members profess to be good and practice the things that are wrong in the sight of God and man. I would either do the right myself or hush my mouth forever about those who didn't do right. I have said a great deal about members of the church—dared to point to their hypocrisy, but the meanest, triflingest, lowest down old member of the church that curses this city is better than the men who don't belong to the church. That poor fellow did try to do good once, but you have been mean ever since you were born, and never tried to be anything else. [Applause.] Take that home with you, and while you talk about Jones giving it to the Scribes, and Pharisees, and hypocrits remember that you are not as good as they are in the sight of God or man.

HIS IDEAS ABOUT HELL.

Do you say you are a sinner because you do not know what the consequences of sin will be? Have you never read: "The wicked shall be turned into Hell with all the nations that forget God; the soul that sinneth it shall die; if he turn not he will whet his sword, he hath bent his bow and made it ready; they that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God and come forth, they that have done good to the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil to the resurrection of damnation." You say, Yes, I have read it, but I don't believe it. I want to say this much: There is many a man in this country, and whole churches in this town, if they don't mind, when they drop out of existence here and drop into a bottomless Hell hereafter, they won't be in Hell more than five minutes before they will jump out of the sulphuric flames and say: "My God, what a mistake I made in my theology. [Laughter.] I didn't have a sign of a hell in it and here I am in Hell forever." O, what a mistake that will be for you, and you, and you!

I am ready to say in my place here tonight the biggest fool this world ever saw is the man that will get in the biggest, broadest, plainest road to Hell and then stop along the way trying to persuade people there is no such a place as Hell. I hear people say: "I don't like a hell-scared religion." Well, God bless you, that is the only sort I have got. I got so scared thirteen years ago I hope I never will get over it till I run the pearly gates and say, "Saved forever." [Applause.] Find me a man not afraid of the consequences of sin beyond the grave and I will show you a man that never did much in bringing sinners to God and reforming society. ["Amen."] I have seen many a good man who was a Universalist, but he was good not as a result of universalism, but in spite of it. I don't recollect there is a more popular doctrine ever preached in Chicago than Universalism. You'd like to have it proved there is no Hell. If there is a Hell you know that a man like you is obliged to go there. It is said of Bob Ingersoll—that is, it was published in the newspaper, and of course everything you see in the newspapers is true [laughter]—that when he was in Milwaukee once delivering a lecture he said, "There is no Hell, and I can prove it." There were four drunken men there and one of them walked up to him and said, "Can you, Bob?" He said, "Yes I can." "Well," said the man, "do it, Bob, and make it mighty strong, for nine-tenths of us poor fellows are depending on how you make that thing." [Laughter and applause.] Some one said, "But suppose you are wrong." Ingersoll replied, "Well, if I find out I am wrong I will stand up at the judgment like an honest man and say, 'Boys, I am mistaken.'" Ten million souls damned on earth and in hell and Bob Ingersoll saying at the judgment, "Gentlemen, I am mistaken!" Don't it soothe a man lost forever to have a blatant infidel confess at the judgment, "Gentlemen, I am mistaken"?

I understand it is talked about on the streets—I have seen a part of it in the newspapers, and whenever you see anything in the newspapers it is somewhere around the edges; a newspaper is never by itself, never, never, never—"Why, these men are preaching the old-fashioned Gospel—a brimstone Hell." That's no reflection on Sam Jones, thank God, but it's death on the balance of you preachers. You can put that down. [Laughter.] For there it is in the Bible in black and white, and God pity a man who has got to the point where he cannot preach the Hell of the Bible. I will come out of the pulpit when I can't do that. ["Amen."] And I am afraid, brethren, you haven't been giving them enough of it or they wouldn't have talked about me that way when I came here. [Laughter.] And I say to newspapers, and to men, and to the Devil, I believe it with all my heart, and I wouldn't preach it if I didn't believe it, and God helping me, I am going to preach it like I do believe it and then be criticised as an ignoramus from the Georgia swamps. [Laughter.] You may wake up after a while and find that the Georgia swamp fellow knew something you ought to have known, sir. [Laughter and applause.] No man in this world has ever been powerful under God who did not believe in a real, genuine, brimstone Hell. [Applause.] And science knows as much about Heaven and Hell as any 2-year-old Chinese baby in this town. [Laughter.] I believe in a bottomless Hell and in a topless Heaven, and science can't penetrate it, either. If there is a Hell, God helping me I will shun it; and if there is no Hell I will come out as well as any of you for time and eternity. [Applause.] I have got two strings to my bow, and the eternal issues are such that a man ought not to risk himself with just one.

TRYING TO ROUSE THE SINNERS.

Why will you leave this house impenitent tonight? You know what sin is and its consequences, and yet you say "I don't care." O, me! the stolid indifference of humanity. You say, "No, I am not indifferent: that is not my reason." Is it because you are reckless as to consequences? [Here Mr. Jones told of a man down in Georgia who, in a reckless and foolhardy attempt to stop an express-train and throw the front trucks of the engine into a ditch, was run over and crushed to a jelly. Many a man is rushing right up to God and the judgment. Or are you asleep over immortal interests and the shrillest blast of the trumpet of the Gospel of Jesus Christ don't arouse you? [And here he told of another individual at a hotel fire in Atlanta who, in spite of repeated warnings to get up and dress and leave the house, coolly turned over in his bed and went to sleep again and was, very naturally, burned up.] How many times have you been aroused by the Holy Ghost and by a Gospel preacher, and yet you slumbered right on the brink of perdition? And by-and-by, among the charred remains of eternal ruin, they will find your bones at last. God pity us, that we throw away the best chance man ever had.

But you say it is not a spiritual apathy. Well, is it because you have conquered the spirit? [And here Brother Jones told about a 60-year-old sinner, also down in Georgia, who, after a powerful sermon from the late Bishop Pierce, struggled with the spirit and finally conquered it, the struggle lasting twenty-five hours.] God pity the man that will fight his last battle with God.

There is a line by which every path is crossed
Beyond which God Himself has sworn that he who goes is lost.

I want to tell every sinner, every non-professor, every man that has not given his heart to God, you have got to fight a battle before your leave this rink tonight. It may not take you five hours, five minutes, five seconds to win the battle, but, mark what I tell you, it may be the last battle. "His feet departs never to return." God help you to say tonight, "I throw down my arms, I won't fight, I surrender, good Lord I yield." The answer to the question, "Why will you continue in sin?" is in the eleventh verse of the eighth chapter of Ecclesiastes, "Because punishment against an evil work is not executed speedily therefore the hearts of men are fully set in them to do evil." Because it is a day, a month, or a year before I am condemned for my sins, I will sin on. Let me prove that to you. If the drunkard knew that the next time he turned the glass to his lips God would send him immediately to Hell he would never turn another glass to his lips. If the profane swearer knew that the next time he uttered an oath God would send him to Hell he would never swear any more. If the Sabbath breaker knew that the next time he infracted the law God would instantly send him to Hell, he would never violate another Sabbath. Here is the logic of condemnation in a nutshell. Take it home with you. Because God is good I will sin on; because God is long-suffering I will go on in my evil ways. I make God's goodness an excuse for my sins and God's long-suffering a reason why I am a sinner. God be merciful to us tonight, and tell us we are heaping up wrath against the day of wrath. God help men to yield tonight. Let others go away impenitent if they want to, but lets you and I live and die penitent sinners at the mercy's seat of Christ. Won't you do it?

Over half of the audience remained during the after service and a large number of conversions were made.

SAM SMALL.

Indisposition Causes His Absence from the Morning Meeting—Some Very Bad Singing at the Noon Gathering, Which Was Attended by the Usual Number of People.

The few people at the Plymouth Congregational Church yesterday morning were disappointed if they expected to hear Sam Small talk. That gentleman was indisposed, and sent word that he would be unable to put in an appearance.

Dr. McPherson made a few remarks, among other things saying that if any fault was found with Messrs. Jones and Small by reason of a failure to obtain actual results in souls saved that the church members of the city would have no persons to blame but themselves, as it was a fact that they were not giving the revival meetings that moral support that the nature of the work demanded. He urged the church-going people to attend the rink meetings regularly, and encourage the two evangelists by their presence as well as in assisting them outside. He said the two men could not work up a great revival in Chicago without the undivided support of all, and deplored the cool indifference with which so many regarded them. He also urged the inauguration of prayer-meetings all over the city, giving it as his opinion that they were necessary adjuncts to all great revivals.

The usual number of people attended the noon meeting at Farwell Hall yesterday. The usual preliminary exercises were indulged and the usual collection taken. The only unusual circumstance was the execrable manner in which the song service was rendered. One-half the audience kept several notes in advance of the other, while the leader's only ambition seemed to be to keep ahead of both. Following the prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith of Indiana Sam Small stepped forward, evidently the worse for a cold, and announced that his text would be found in the twenty-first verse of the eighteenth chapter of Ezekiel, as follows: "But if the wicked will turn from all his sins that he hath committed, and keep all my statutes, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall surely live, he shall not die."

"A great many people," he said, "are continually asking, 'What shall I do to be saved?' In nearly all these meetings we have those come to us who earnestly ask us what they must do in order to have the assurance that they are accepted of God. There are over 1,000 different versions and styles in which the Holy Scriptures are interpreted on this question, and nearly every man, every preacher, every teacher, and every one who examines the Scriptures at all have different ideas of just what one should do in order to know that they have been accepted of God. But, my friends, nowhere in the Scriptures is the exact thing to do more clearly, plainly, and pellucidly set forth than in the verse I have selected as the text. It is set forth there in such plain, unmistakable terms that even the youngest of children can grasp its meaning. The thing to do is to keep all of God's commandments, and not start out with the idea that you can improve upon them and get up something better yourself, for you can't.

"If there is a living soul in creation who wants the Gospel set forth plainer than it is set forth in the text, then Omnipotence has exhausted its power and nothing can be done. You can tell what God wants of you from that. You can tell exactly what to do and how to live. All that is required of you is to live properly. God does not ask or expect you to do anything that is contrary to your own good judgment nor that of mankind will not approve. Jesus Christ doesn't require you to possess perfection, but only asks that you try to attain the highest attitude of rectitude and to live up to and by his commandments.

"God never made an impossible law for us to comply with, but only those of justice, and compassion, and consideration for all the faults of humanity. When a man knows he is violating the will of God what ought he to do? Why, God tells him to turn away from all his sins. There is no chance to bribe God's favor, not even with all the riches of the silver mines of Nevada; for, did you possess them, you would still be a pauper in the sight of God unless you were converted. The rankest hypocrit on earth is the man who is continually mouthing about his love for God, yet who is nevertheless constantly breaking His laws in the sight of God and the angels both. And you can't break one of the commandments without breaking all. If you break the Sabbath-Day, you break the fourth commandment and the other nine as well. I would just as soon steal a brick from the golden pavement of the New Jerusalem as rob God of His time.

"Talk about high license! I tell you God is down on it. High license is nothing but the Devil's bait to catch a heap of people."

Mr. Small said in conclusion that he could take one-tenth of Chicago's church members and organize them in such a way as to control the politics of the city and have both parties begging with him for an alliance.

A SHORT TALK AT THE RINK ON THE SUBJECT OF DRINK, DANCING, AND CARD-PLAYING.

The thermometer hanging in front of the platform at the Rink only registered 59° when the 3 o'clock services were opened yesterday afternoon. About 1,500 persons were present, and either as a result of the chilling temperature or a disinclination to enter seriously into the spirit of the meeting very little enthusiasm was manifested. Sam Small warmed things up a little after he began speaking, but for all that the vast auditorium remained very cold. The text was taken from the thirteenth verse of the sixth chapter of Proverbs: "He winketh with his eyes, he speaketh with his feet, he teacheth with his fingers."

"This," he said, "is a succinct statement of a naughty person in the eyes of God. All of you will admit that a person is getting into a dangerous condition when he is pronounced by the Holy Scriptures an abomination in the eyes of the Lord. It must be a horrible position to occupy when you know that the Lord looks down upon you and regards you as hateful in His eyes.

"Now, I suspect that some of you already anticipate the course my remarks will follow this afternoon, and have already guessed that I am going to talk upon the subject of popular amusements. Well, I am. I received a letter some days ago from one of the editors of a daily paper asking for my opinion as to what amusements a Christian might indulge in. I haven't answered that letter yet, and I don't think I will, because I consider it a reflection upon the Christian to be asked what kind of amusements he can attend. [This proposition was not followed out to a logical conclusion, but the intonation of the speaker's voice leads to the inference that the Christian must eschew all amusements.]

"You often see a professional Christian enter a drug-store and wink his eye at the druggist. Well, the druggist knows what he means, and in drawing off a glass of soda-water takes care to dash it plentifully with whisky. The druggist himself may be a Christian, but I tell you he is no better or higher than the common barkeepers all over town who pour out the deadly poison from their hellish slink-holes.

"I warn every God-fearing father and mother in this large city that if they wink at this abominable liquor traffic or have anything to do with helping men to office who connive at it that they are particeps criminis in the act, and that God will charge them with it at the Throne of Heaven. I know people will call me a crank on this subject, but let them do it. I am not afraid of being called a crank in this cause, and I'm going to fight for it because of what it has done and what it will do. I am going to fight against the liquor traffic for what I see it doing every day, and if I can prevent its reaching Chicago homes and tearing out the heartstrings of good women I'm going to do it.

"I'm asked if the Christian wants to dance? I don't know what the language means unless it means dancing—this thing of a man putting his arm around a woman and galloping over the floor, or possibly it means the dancing-master. I saw a dancing-master's sign down the street the other day and it said, 'Dancing and deportment taught.' God help the young lady who has to go down-town to take lessons in deportment! It's a sad commentary on the Christian home when such is the case. Teaching with the fingers must mean the people who play cards, teaching the children the rudiments of the gambler's profession. The history of a large number of gamblers is the same. All of them learned to play cards at their Christian homes, and becoming somewhat expert it was natural for them and an easy step to begin playing for money. Now, it is our duty to take all these things and consider them calmly, and then say you will leave every one of them off and consecrate yourself to God."

A MUSICAL ROCK.

The One on Which a Church May Split—A Queer Convention to Be Held at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 18.—[Special.]—Preparations have been completed for the United Presbyterian Anti-Music Convention to be held in this city next week. Delegates are expected from all parts of the country. The movement was brought about by the introduction of organs in the Youngstown Church and the Sixth Church, East Liberty. There are but two ministers of the denomination in this city who are opposed to musical instruments in church, and a majority of their congregations is of the same mind. The convention will likely prepare remonstrances against the action of the Youngstown and Sixth Churches and present them to the General Assembly, which will be held in Hamilton, O. A prominent United Presbyterian divine here says he has no doubt the General Assembly will ratify the action taken at Monmouth, Ill., four years ago in favor of instruments, and that this will cause a split in the church.

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TAKEN INTO COURT.

MRS. BELLE BALDWIN WANTS AN ACCOUNTING FROM HER AGENT.

A Jury in the Munson-McAllister Suit Finds for the Defendant—Mrs. Harper Makes Another Application for a Divorce from Her Husband, John C.—Other Mismated Couples.

Mrs. Belle Goodsell Baldwin alleges in her bill in the Circuit Court that in June, 1885, she placed in the hands of Nelson T. Burroughs for collection a note for $13,250 made payable to her order by Phillips, Marshall & Co. Burroughs was a banker at Cherokee, Ia., where Phillips, Marshall & Co. had some property. Suit was begun by attachment and judgment recovered for $16,220. Burroughs prosecuted the suit in his own name, as he was authorized to do, but after judgment he set up a claim to the amount in his own right. The note was placed with Burroughs through the agency of complainant's husband, Matthew S. Baldwin, who is made a party in the suit. The bill asks for an injunction, and if the judgment and note have been sold Mrs. Baldwin claims the right to an accounting of the proceeds. An action has also been begun by Matthew S. Baldwin against Burroughs to recover $100,000 damages for his alleged failure to carry out his agreement in regard to some real-estate transactions indirectly connected with the subject of his wife's suit in equity.

The Munson-McAllister Suit.

The action of slander brought by ex-Deputy Marshal Parnell Munson against John McAllister, a wealthy Scotchman of Lake County, for $50,000, was concluded yesterday by the jury rendering a verdict for the defendant. Most of the day was taken up by the arguments of counsel, Gen. I. N. Stiles and J. R. Fay for plaintiff, and by A. S. Trude for defendant. The defendant filed a plea of justification, which gave him the right to the closing argument in the case. Mr. Trude, in closing, quoted from a speech made by Gen. Stiles in the defense of Daniel Webster, the counterfeiter, in the United States Court, wherein he assailed Munson in terms far from complimentary. On the rendition of the verdict the plaintiff made a motion for a new trial.

Divorces.

Mrs. Eliza J. Harper made her third attempt yesterday to get a decree of divorce from her husband, John C. Harper. She was married to him in October, 1874, and filed a bill for separate maintenance against him in November, 1884, on the ground of drunkenness, but was induced to dismiss it on his promise to give her some property and $100 a month, and to reform his habits. He soon fell back, however, and she filed a bill for divorce in December, 1884, but dismissed it in two weeks after on more promises to reform. Instead of doing better, however, Mrs. Harper claims her husband has treated her worse than ever before, and yesterday she made another application. She says he is worth $40,000 to $50,000 and abundantly able to provide for her.

Judge Shepard yesterday morning decided the divorce case of Wilson M. Scofield against Sarah C. Scofield, which was heard before him a week or two ago. The complainant is an engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern Road, and testified he married his wife Jan. 4, 1863, and lived with her until 1880, when he came West to get work. She refused to leave her parents in Port Jervis. He had supported her ever since. She at first filed an answer, but withdrew it, and tacitly agreed not to make any contest if he would pay $30 a month alimony. The Judge held that the fact of the withdrawal of the answer, the voluntary offer of the complainant to pay $30 a month alimony, and the approval by the defendant's attorney of all the proceedings, showed very conclusively to his mind that the parties had colluded together to get a divorce. The bill would therefore be dismissed for want of equity at the complainant's costs.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

102,063—Horace Partridge et al. vs. the C. A. Lewis Mercantile Company. Confession of judgment, $884. Holzheimer & Eliel and James Rosenthal, attys.
102,064—Michael Cure vs. Johann F. Schilling, Anna F. M. Schilling, Peter and Annie B. Blesh. Petition to perpetuate testimony. W. B. Moak, solr.
102,065—C. O. Closter vs. Elizabeth Hepp. Confession of judgment, $1,644. Samuel B. Foster, atty.
102,066—Kittie D. Harris vs. Edson L. Harris. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and desertion. John F. Mahan, solr.
102,067—Adolph Loeb et al. vs. Stephen B. and Anna Cook. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,050 on lot 6, block 4, in the Provident Homestead Association sub. of the n. ½ of the n. w. ¼ of s. w. ¼ of sec. 9. 38, 14. Francis Lackner, solr.
102,068—Union Suspender Company vs. Aaron and Ernst Israel and Edward Israel. Asst., $1,000. Wilber & Eldridge, attys.
102,069—Ferdinand Silberman et al. vs. S. M. Becker and H. Becker. Appeal.
102,070—Mary A. Bailey vs. M. A. Sattley and C. W. Rouland. Appeal.
102,071—Norwood & Butterfield vs. O. Curtis. Appeal.
102,072—John D. McLean and Jacob Retterer vs. T. W. Patterson and J. H. Smith. Appeal.
102,073—James Tracy vs. Keeley Brewing Company. Case, $10,000. L. P. Boyle and C. M. Coleman, attys.
102,074—James F. Griffin vs. Nelly W. Jones. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $175 on the undivided one-fifth interest in Lots 17 and 18 in sub. of Block 13 of Carpenter's addition. S. Van Buren, sol.
102,075—J. C. Oswald & Co. vs. P. H. Byrne. Attcht., $208. Cratty Bros., attys.
102,076—W. H. Parsons & Co. vs. Hatton-Snowden Company. Asst., $1,500. Bentley & Bentley, attys.
102,077—John Buskine vs. The unknown heirs of Charlotte Routzing, deceased. Petition to establish title. James Coleman, solr.
102,078—Miranda A. Smith vs. Franklin Babcock. Asst., $1,500. J. B. Skinner, atty.
102,079—Emert Rome, administrator of the estate of Maria Rome, deceased, vs. Village of Jefferson. Asst., $2,000. Joseph Pfirshing, atty.
102,080—Bradley True vs. William W. Purse, Mary L. Purse, and E. M. Snow. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $500 on Lots 39 and 40, Block 3, in the sub. of the S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 10, 38, 13. A. R. Abbott, solr.
102,081—Eliza J. Harper vs. John C. Harper. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. Brandt & Hoffman, solrs.
102,082—Maude Riley vs. William N. Riley. Bill for divorce for desertion. Henry McClory, solr.
102,083—William W. Peck vs. Nellie Peck. Bill for divorce for adultery. E. A. Fellows, solr.
102,084—John W. McMahon vs. James H. McMahon, Sevilla McMahon, Mary J. Canlan, et al. Bill for partition. Hynes, English & Dunne, solrs.
102,085—Anton Schillo et al. vs. George Schillo, John Donohue, Frederick Kloman, Eugene L. Chamberlain, H. A. Bodine, C. B. Brown, and Percy L. Shuman. Bill for partition. Francis Lackner, solr.
102,086—L. B. Hilles vs. William Bourten and William Bourten Jr. Confession of judgment, $821. Pltf. pro se.
Suppressed Wednesday—102,054—Henry Sharon vs. A. H. Briggs, John S. Clayton, and William R. Clayton. Assumpsit, $600. Pinckney & Tatge, attys.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,337, Marion Booth vs. Kate Low; verd. pltf. $167; new trial granted on motion of plaintiff.—1,504, Charles W. Hodson vs. Joseph Zuckerman; fdg. pltf. $400 and jgt.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

56,063—John W. Griffith vs. Henry Moehle et ux. Appeal.
56,064—John Halliman vs. William Armstrong. Case, $3,000. George W. Case, atty.
56,065—Bridget Dolan vs. N. M. Harris. Appeal.
56,066—Laura O. Perry vs. Louis F. Dyrenforth. Appeal.
56,067—John McLean et al. vs. James H. Smith and Thomas W. Patterson. Appeal.
56,068—Same vs. Same. Appeal.
56,069—Same vs. Same. Appeal.
56,070—Gaibrand Olson vs. August Moe. Appeal.
56,071—George E. White & Co. vs. Patrick Conway. Appeal.
56,072—Charles M. Anderson vs. Martin I. Gallagher. Appeal.
56,073—Comfort R. Pelk et al. vs. L. A. Yore. Appeal.
56,074—J. J. Rogan vs. Peter Cooney. Appeal.
56,075—H. M. Forbes vs. Charles Vaudovrell. Appeal.
56,076—Anglo-American Packing & Provision Co. vs. H. Winkleman. Appeal.
56,077—Nettie Freeman vs. Lilly Stratton and Emma Smith. Appeal.
56,078—Mary Oleson vs. Same. Appeal.
56,079—M. Keating vs. Daniel Mahoney and wife. Appeal.
56,080—Wolf Bros. Mfg. Co. vs. Edward M. Olson. Appeal.
56,081—Jesse Titman vs. George L. Erwin and Chicago Furniture & Storage Co. Appeal by pltf.
56,082—F. W. Michaels vs. Joseph F. Hatch. Appeal.
56,083—Frank E. Page vs. Timothy Daley. Appeal.
56,084—Bushnell & Bassler vs. E. D. Morse. Appeal.
56,085—Thomas McNichols et al. vs. Western Union Telegraph Co. Appeal.
Suppressed Monday—56,059—Belle Baldwin vs. Nelson T. Burroughs and Matthew S. Baldwin. Bill for injunction. Cunningham & Kelly, solrs.
56,060—Matthew S. Baldwin vs. Nelson T. Burroughs. Assumpsit, $100,000. Cunningham & Kelly, attys.
56,061—Mary Killian, use of Minnie Ringele, vs. George F. Westover. Garnishment, $383. William H. Sisson, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—280, Munson vs. McAllister; verd. deft. not guilty.
JUDGE ROGERS—7,519, Samuel Williams vs. E. Ansory; dflt. and jgt. $1,634.—5,025, Dick vs. Wendel; fdg. for gar. and jgt.—7,993, Rogers, Smith & Co. vs. Liberman; dflt. Virgil L. and jgt. $254.—8,120, Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bk. vs. Beak; dflt. Amelia H. and jgt. $3,086.—8,161, Charles H. Coffin vs. Same; same, [illegible].—4,301, Klein vs. Hanchett; disd. as to all except Hanchett; verd. pltf. prop., das. 1 cent.

County Court—New Suits.

6,563—Frank M. Blair, assignee, vs. H. E. Bucklen. Assumpsit, $500. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Call of his set law calendar.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 2,809, 2,813, 2,822, 2,827, and 2,835. No. 2,680, Moore vs. Swanson, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No court until Monday.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,505, 1,506, 1,509, 1,347, 1,518, and 1,301. No. 1,316, Chicago Museum Co. vs. Austin, on trial.
JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 9, 11, 12, and 13, and No. 101, Dunlop vs. Daugherty. No. 10, Mohrmann vs. Kuchenbiser, on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 11, and 1. No case on trial.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 378½ (4,465), 586, 587, 588, 588½ (4,577), and 589. No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 1,304, 1,357, 1,458, 205, 34, 374, 1,313, 150, and 109. No. 1,195, Stanley vs. R. & P. D. Co., on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—No court.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorces Saturday.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No call. Chic. & Ev. R. R. vs. Chic. Cath. Bishop on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE COLLINS—No. 845 on trial. Nos. 851, 869, 870, 875, 876, and 877.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 850, 853, 854, and 855. Motions and sentences.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Supreme Court:

On motion of Mr. S. J. R. McMillan, James N. Castle of Stillwater, Minn., was admitted to practice. On motion of Mr. C. J. Walker, Hoyt Post and George W. Radford of Detroit, Mich., were admitted to practice. On motion of Mr. M. W. Fuller, Moncure L. Willard of Chicago, Ill., was admitted to practice.

175. John W. Hobbs, assignee, etc., appellant, vs. John A. McLean et al.; argument continued by Mr. Charles E. Flandrau and Mr. Walter H. Sanborn for appellees and concluded by Mr. James Hagerman for appellant.

177. William Gardner et al., appellant, vs. Martin Herz et al.; passed per stipulation.

178. Clinton C. Tripp, plaintiff in error, vs. J. E. Davidson et al., in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California; dismissed with costs, pursuant to Rule 10.

179. The Grant Powder Company, appellant, vs. The Vulcan Powder Company et al., appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California; dismissed with costs pursuant to Rule 10.

180. Turpin & Bro., plaintiffs in error, vs. Rush Burgess, Collector, etc.; argued by Mr. Charles S. Stringfellow for the plaintiffs in error and by Mr. Solicitor-General Goode for the defendant in error.

181. Addison Thomas, plaintiff in error, vs. The Town of Lansing, and No. 182, Henry Mellen, plaintiff in error, vs. The Town of Lansing, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York; dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

183. Elisha T. Loring et al., appellants, vs. Charles H. Palmer; argument commenced by Mr. Joseph H. Choate for the appellants.

A PIANO PRODIGY.

A Wild Western Cowboy Playing Before a Cultured New York Audience.

New York *Herald*, March 16: All the piano-thumpers in New York who had not pressing private engagements were at the Star Theatre last night to hear the "Texas Cowboy Pianist" give an exposition of classical and other music. It would seem that a large proportion of the said thumpers really had private and pressing engagements, for the theatre was not overflowing with professional or amateur ivory-jinglers. Although the audience was a first-class one, without a doubt a music-loving audience, it was quite clear that curiosity had brought it together. An amused expression was on the face of the audience as it scanned this spasmodic introduction to the program:

"First Sunday Recital in New York of the Texas Cowboy Pianist, A. O. Babel, Pronounced and is indisputably the Greatest Musical Phenomenon of the age. His execution is marvelous; he is perfect master of the Piano; composes and improvises, and plays over twelve hundred selections. His playing is dazzlingly brilliant; he plays with Cloth Over The Keys. Yet has never received any instructions. Nothing like him has ever been heard."

The program assertion that Mr. Babel had never received any instruction had prepared the critical audience for something extremely funny. But those who came to sneer remained to praise. True, a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind. Their critical taste was overwhelmed by their admiration at the wonderous and dexterous manipulation of the keys by a breezy and muscular Westerner, who had never endured or inflicted the "melodies" of scales or five-finger exercises. More than one-half the audience was composed of ladies. Of course. Isn't the piano the instrument of the sex? It was very curious to them to see a man like Joseffy usurp their domain, but a cowboy—a revolvered, bowie-knifed, sombreroed, whisky-drinking Westerner riding rough-shod over the keyboard was something above their comprehension, and hence their desire to see this most curious of curiosities. So far as the revolver, bowie-knife, and whisky were concerned they were disappointed. Mr. Babel's only weapon on the stage was the one we have all become familiar with, but not reconciled to—the grand piano.

There was a long wait of twenty minutes before the footlights and the cowboy were turned on. He presently appeared in the company of his "proprietor," Mr. [illegible] Pike. The Texan proved to be a wiry, deep-chested [illegible], a [illegible] the middle hight, with black hair, cut [illegible], a long black mustache, and having the prominent cheek-bones that are said to be indicative of musical talent. He was habited in a boiled gray shirt, brown velvet vest, and moccasins. Mr. Pike made a staccato speech introductory of the phenomenon and then left the "cowboy," as his friends persist in calling him, to tackle the grand piano.

Bang! It was the Texan's first musical shot in a fantasie by Kontsky, and every eye and every ear was strained to find out where the first miss occurred. But every shot told, and when he made the theatre resound with the grand finale he received a shower of applause, which he took as if he had been accustomed to it from his earliest infancy. The following was the kind of thing he treated his admiring fellow-thumpers to:

Fantasie	Kontsky
Carnival de Venice—Variations	Cowboy
Grand Waltz de Concert	Liszt
German Triumphal March	Kunkle Bros.
Polka de Concert—Latest composition	Cowboy
Fantasie	Valedis
Medley of National Airs	Various Composers
Mazurka	Gottschalk
Grand March	Rubinstein
Grand Waltz (covering keyboard)	W. Cole
"Home, Sweet Home" (twenty-one variations, duet movement, and three octave skip	Cowboy

It could be seen that this selection was made to suit his peculiar talent. The wonderful runs, the marvelous shakes, the quick changes of right and left hands were again and again applauded. His fingering appeared to be the result of twenty years' incessant practice favored by unusual strength, whereas he subsequently told the reporter he had begun only six or seven years ago. He gave his auditors musical fireworks without stint, and Thalberg's variations on "Home, Sweet Home" (which in print look as if a spider dipped in ink had walked for several hours over a sheet of music, as a young man coming down the gallery stairs observed), the cowboy knocked into a cocked hat by his own variations. He played nothing to prove that he was possessed of taste and feeling. Everything presented was to exhibit his remarkable digital dexterity. He received an encore for his admirable rendering of a medley of National airs and for one of Liszt's waltzes. For a second number he introduced the "Last Rose of Summer," which was the means of establishing him in the favor of the audience. "The way he stacked up against duet movements, three octave skips, seven octave runs, and lassoed whole bunches of notes east and west was the most astonishing thing I ever saw," said a teacher of music, "but as to his improvisations they are truly Western."

After the concert Mr. Babel said to the reporter that he was not exactly tired of piano-playing, but he would rather be back at home on horseback. He did not know a note of music, got others to play the airs over to him, committed them to memory, and then improved on them—that is, put variations to them "out of his own head." His program consisted simply of a few letters written on a card, which seemed to remind him of what he had to play next. "That 'Marselay,'" said he, in reference to the French republican air he played, "I thought would throw me at first till I got hold of my card and remembered it."

JOHN E. KENNA.

The Youngest Member of the United States Senate and an Eloquent Defender of the Present Administration.

The Administration in its fight against the Senate in demanding the causes for the removal of certain officers has gained another champion in the person of Senator John E. Kenna of West Virginia. Mr. Kenna is the youngest member of the United States Senate, and hitherto has made but few speeches. In his defense of the Administration he showed that John Sherman, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, refused to give the Senate the reason for the removal of Chester A. Arthur from the Collectorship of New York. Mr. Sherman's refusal was addressed to Senator Conkling as Chairman of the Senate committee.

[John E. Kenna was born at Valcoulon, Va. (now West Virginia), April 10, 1848. He lived and worked on a farm, and at the outbreak of the War entered the Confederate service as a private. He was wounded in 1864, and surrendered at Shreveport, La., in 1865. He afterwards attended St. Vincent's College, Wheeling, studied law with Miller & Quarrier at Charleston, and was admitted to the bar June 20, 1870. He has continued to practice law since that time. He was elected Prosecuting-Attorney for Kanawha County on the Democratic ticket in 1872, and served until January, 1877. In 1875 he was elected by the bar in the respective counties, under statutory provision, to hold the Circuit Courts of Lincoln and Wayne. He was a Representative to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and had been elected to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Democrat, when he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Henry G. Davis. He took his seat Dec. 3, 1883. His term of service expires March 3, 1889.]

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BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 18.	March 11.
New York	$103,650,685	$88,586,957
Boston	10,755,927	11,866,292
Chicago	9,067,000	6,768,000
Philadelphia	8,943,836	8,865,798
St. Louis	2,012,271	2,245,648
Baltimore	1,753,503	1,626,573
New Orleans	1,107,541	2,037,500

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75c discount; Boston, 7½@12½c premium; St. Louis, 75c discount.

The quotations for money in this city remained yesterday about as in previous days of the week—4 to 5 per cent for call and 6 to 8 for time—but the almost universal testimony was that the market was strong with a slight tendency to higher rates. Leading banks report that they have all the funds out they ought to have, and perhaps more. The body of borrowers is made up of representatives of nearly all classes of business, no one class predominating conspicuously. Of course the great quantities of grain and provisions held in store here require large amounts of funds, but there is very little demand for speculative purposes. Unquestionably the bulk of the demand is from persons engaged in legitimate trade. The fear of labor troubles checks enterprise. Leading men say if it were not for that the spring trade would be very active, even at this early period. The shipments of currency to the country have been much larger of late than the first part of the month. The funds are well distributed throughout the Northwest. The movement is general from all the principal centres which replenish their stocks from the hoards in Chicago. The currency shipments from Milwaukee Wednesday were larger than any day for some months. As for the future of the money market there is still a considerable difference of opinion among the experts, but the belief is apparently growing that it will gain strength rather than lose it. Reports [illegible] constantly coming from less than 3 per cent, tendency to [illegible] was quoted, but a late dispatch announced [illegible] was the top. It was expected in would [illegible] that the Bank of England rate would [illegible] to 3 per cent, but it remained unchanged [illegible]. The bank has no longer any motive for raising the rate so far as its reserve is concerned, for it now has a large supply of gold. The country that is specially trying to hoard the precious metal is France, and the drain from other parts of the world has been quite serious.

Eastern bills were quiet in this city at 75c discount. Sterling was unchanged. Only $150,000 of specie was reported taken in New York for shipment to London.

Securities were dull. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $1,000 Iowa Division 4s at 100⅝, $100 City 4s of 1901 at 104¼, and $500 City 4½s at 107⅜.

There was a fair speculative business in stocks, which was about evenly divided between buying and selling. A few lines of shorts were covered by the heavier traders, and there was a little buying for the long account on the theory that the decline had been too rapid and that there was a large short interest. Much confidence was expressed in St. Paul by persons who were bearish on the rest of the list, and the holdings in this city were perhaps increased somewhat. The "boys" cannot get the idea out of their heads that Armour has something to do with the steadiness of the stock in spite of his denial that he has traded in it recently. The statement made by the directors was favorably received. It was claimed by New York brokers that long Northwest was sold freely, but there was no evidence of large selling in this city. The earnings increased $38,200 the second week of March. Nobody seemed to have much confidence in the coalers, though it was announced that Mr. Corbin had stated that he was in the syndicate and was going to stay there, and that the syndicate people in Philadelphia are buying Reading. Corbin's brokers were also large buyers. One dispatch from New York said that the price of anthracite coal was advancing on account of the strike of employés in the bituminous mines, but the reports generally were of the opposit tenor. The whole coal trade was declared to be in a demoralized condition. There was much less gossip than usual about labor troubles. The strike on the Southwestern roads was thought to be nearing its end. The closing dispatches in many cases expressed the belief that the market would be higher today, though the bulk of them were bearish for the long run.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5. Sterling exchange unchanged. The total sales of stocks today were 457,370 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 104,050; Delaware & Hudson, 14,680; Erie, 17,400; Kansas & Texas, 5,600; Lake Shore, 56,560; Northwestern, 13,937; New Jersey Central, 24,440; New York Central, 6,135; Pacific Mail, 18,635; Reading, 6,564; St. Paul, 48,290; St. Paul & Omaha, 4,005; Union Pacific, 6,720; Western Union, 2,220; Northern Pacific preferred, 8,465; Oregon & Transcontinental, 3,650.

Government bonds were moderately active and weak, especially the coupon 4s. State bonds were dull and steady. There was a further decline in railroad bonds, with a slight improvement in the amount of business done, the total sales being $1,934,000.

The coal stocks were the feature of today's stock market. They contributed nearly 46 per cent of the day's business, and were the only active stocks that developed decided weakness. The whole market, however, was irregular and at times feverish, especially in the early dealings. Lackawanna sold first at 124¾, a decline of ⅛, dropped as low as 122⅞, and closed at 123⅛, a net loss of 1⅜. Delaware & Hudson on a small business is down 2, at 98⅞; Reading lost ⅞, at 24¼, and Jersey Central ⅜, at 50¼. The sales of Lackawanna were 104,000, and of the four coal stocks 208,800 shares, while the total business of the day amounted to 457,370 shares. The weakness of the coalers was due to unfavorable opinions about the Reading reorganization and the reduction in the price of anthracite to a point where it cannot be delivered without loss. The strike in the bituminous coal region has stimulated the price of that article somewhat. The Berwind-White Coal Mining Compans, the largest shipper of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania, whose miners are on strike, has arranged to bring 50,000 tons of coal from England to supply contracts that are pressing for prompt delivery. There were rumors late this afternoon that the pool which has recently marked up the price of Reading had sold out and had gone short of the stock, but the story was not confirmed by any trustworthy authority. The transcontinental matters and the railroad strikes in the West and Southwest had no appreciable effect upon prices, as no news of importance was received. The grangers, and especially St. Paul, were conspicuous for their strength in the face of the weakness in the stocks mentioned. St. Paul shows a gain of 1¼, at 91¼, closing at the best figure of the day, and Northwestern is up ⅜. The latter company shows an increase in the earnings of the second week of March of $38,200. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Erie common, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Louisville & Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, St. Paul & Duluth, Texas & Pacific, Union Pacific, and Western Union are all a fraction higher, while the rest of the active list show small declines. The market was decidedly irregular at the close, being weak for the coal stocks and firm for the other active shares.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. have ordered $150,600 in gold coin for export.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last. Mch 18	Last. Mch 17
Canada Pacific	105	65¾	65½	65¾	......
Canada Southern	1,600	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	42
Central Pacific	400	42½	42½	42½	......
Ches. & O. 1st pf.	15	17¾	17¾	17¾	......
C., B. & Q.	1,400	135¾	134¾	135	134⅞
C., C., C. & I.	2,100	51	49¾	50	52
Del. & H.	14,920	101	98⅞	98⅞	100⅞
D., L. & W.	102,050	125¼	122⅞	123⅛	124½
Erie	17,350	26⅝	26	26⅛	26⅜
Do pfd	720	60	59	59⅝	60¼
Do seconds	......	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	103⅛
E. Tenn. & Ga.	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Do pfd	1,000	5⅞	5½	5½	6
Hocking Valley	975	35	34¾	34½	35
I., B. & W.	1,700	26⅛	26	26	26⅜
Illinois Central	234	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	141⅛
Jersey Central	24,190	51	49	50¼	50⅝
K. & Texas	5,200	28⅛	27⅝	28	28
Lake Shore	56,460	85⅛	84⅝	85⅛	85¼
Louis & Nash	2,430	41⅜	40⅞	41⅛	41⅜
Manhattan Con	100	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125¼
Mich. Central	500	72	72	72	......
Minn. & St. L.	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Mo. Pacific	100	108	106¾	107½	107
Morris & Essex	45	138⅜	138	138⅜	......
N. Y. & N. E.	705	35⅜	34⅞	35⅜	35
N. Y., S. & W.	750	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
Do pref	230	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	20¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	280	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	......
Do pfd	1,150	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	......
N. Y. Central	6,535	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞	103¾
Nor. & W. pref	100	28	28	28	......
Northern Pacific	510	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Do pfd	8,460	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
Northwestern	13,835	108⅛	107⅞	108⅜	107⅞
Do pref	15	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛	......
Ohio Central	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Ohio & Miss	500	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Ont. & Western	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
O. Transcon	36,504	31	30¾	30⅞	31
Pacific Mail	1,100	51¼	50⅝	51⅛	51¼
P. P. C. Co.	8	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	131
Peoria, D. & E.	500	20⅛	20	20	......
Reading	61,440	25¼	23⅝	24⅛	25
Rich. & Dan	200	79	79	79	79
Rock Island	213	127	127	127	127½
St. L. & S. F.	200	20	20	20	20¼
Do 1st pref	410	101	101	101	......
St. Paul	38,160	91¼	90⅛	90⅝	89⅝
St. Paul & D.	3,000	52	50⅝	52	51⅛
St. Paul & O.	4,005	39⅜	39	39⅛	39⅜
Do pfd	100	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	103
St. P., M. & M.	300	115	115	115	115⅜
Texas Pacific	400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛
Union Pacific	7,320	49	48⅜	48⅝	48⅞
Wabash	1,186	10⅛	10	10⅛	......
Do pref	600	19⅛	19	19	19⅛
Western Union	21,120	65	64	64⅜	64⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	119
American	105½	United States	64½

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100⅝	St. Joe	120
United States 4½s	112½	St. P. & S. C. firsts	123⅛
United States new 4s	126⅜	Texas Pacific land gts.	39⅝
Pacific 6s of 1895	127⅜	Texas Pacific (Rio G.)	53
Central Pacific firsts	114½	Union Pacific firsts	117¼
Erie seconds	102½	Union Pac. land grant	109
Lehigh & Wilks. (of'd)	112	Union Pac. sink'g fund	118½

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 4½s reg.......112⅝
10000 La cns 4s.......73¾
4500 B C R & N 1st 109⅝@109⅝
19000 Col H & T 5s.......88⅛
1000 C B & Q db 5s.......109¼
3000 C St P M & O con 120⅝
5000 C Ia 1st—E D 6s.......69⅝
25000 Can So 2d.......88⅛
15000 D & R G 1st cn tr r.......98
5000 D & R G W 1s.......80⅛
10000 D & R G ast.. 80⅛@80⅛
1000 D & H cp '94.......120⅛
2000 E T 5s ex cp.......73
5000 E Tenn 1st.......122⅜
50000 E Tenn inc... 18⅛@18⅛
4000 E L & B S 6s.......102
20000 Ft W & D 1st.......90⅛
80000 G C & S F g 6s.. 104@104⅛
2000 G C & S F 1st.......125
17000 Gt W 1st mg.......113¼
9000 G B W & S P 1st 99⅛@99⅛
2000 Intl coup 6s.......88⅛
3000 Ill C—S P D c'p.......119
10000 I B & W cn inc. 37⅛@38
6000 K P 1 con.......109⅜
500 K & D M 1st.......110⅛
20000 L & N tr bd 6s.......103⅛
1000 Mid of N J 1st.......107⅛
26000 M & S P 1-C P & W 5s.......106⅛@106⅛
23000 M K & T gn 5s.. 80@80⅛
15000 M K & T g 6s.......92⅛
10000 M x C 1st ex cp.......44

4000 M Cen nw ast 4s.......41
10000 M & S L Eq p 6s.......99
4000 M & O 1st Ex 6s.......104
10000 N Y L E & W n 2d cn 102⅛
91000 do ex cp.. 87⅛@88⅛
1000 N Y C 1st cp.......136⅛
10000 N Y C & N g m.......63
5000 N Y L & W con st.......110
3000 N Y S & W deb ex cp.......61⅛
5000 N P 1st cp.......114⅛
33000 N P 2d cp.......97⅛@97⅛
14000 N W c cp gld bds.......135⅛@136
11000 N J Clev asd 112⅛@113⅛
500 N J C adjmt.......112
10000 N J C 1st 1890.......113⅛
5000 N J C 1st cn astd.......113
1000 T & N O 1st—Sab D.......104
14000 O & T 1st.......98⅛@98⅛
10000 Ore Impt Cons.......[illegible]
4000 P D & E inc.......49
10000 Pac Mo 1st.......103⅛
3000 R W & O cons.......98⅛
3000 So P of Ark 1st.......105
4000 St L & I M 2d.......119
1000 St L & I M 5s.......98⅛
10000 S J & G I 1st.......109⅛
6000 T P Rex cp.......57⅛
5000 Tol & O C 1st.......98
2000 W & St P 1st.......104
9000 Wab g m 6s tr rc.......57
76000 W S gtd 4s.. 102⅛@103⅛
10 Amn Exp.......105⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s reg.......112⅝
10000 U S 4½s coup.......112½
5000 U S 4s co'p.......126⅜
10000 N Car spl tax.......10
5000 N Ca fd '68.......12½
5000 A & P inc.......22½
5000 Atch & T s f 4s.......110
1000 C So 1st gtd.......106⅛
11000 Can So 2d.... 88⅛@88⅛
10000 Col C & I 6s.......95⅛
3000 C & O 6s 1911.. 102½@103
5000 C C C & I con.......127⅛
21000 C & O cur.... 37⅛@38
4000 C H & V T 5s.... 88@88⅛
5000 E T 5s.......81
10000 E T inc.......18⅛
1000 E L & B S 6s.......101⅛
25000 Ft W & D 1st. 89⅛@90⅛
30000 G C & S F g 6s.. 104@104⅛
2000 H & T C 1st—M L e c.......104⅛
5000 I B & W 1st s 15.......101
1000 I B & W 1st—E D.......102
3000 I B & W cn in.......37½
10000 Ky C 1st stmp 4s.......70
57000 K P 1st cn. 102⅛@103
5000 L & N tr bd 6s.......103¼
40000 M & S P 1st—La C D.......123

6000 Met El 2d.......112
18000 M Pac 3d.......123
152000 M K & T g 5s.. 79⅛@80
10000 M K & T g 5s.......92
19000 M L S & W 1st. 116@116⅛
10000 M U 6s.......84
3000 M & N 1s 1913.......100⅛
1000 N Y C & St L 1st.......95⅛
30000 N Y L E & W n 2 c e d.......87⅛@88⅛
23000 N J C adjt.......112
1000 N P 1st cp.......115
10000 N Pac 2d cp.......97⅛
6000 O So inc.......36
5000 O So 1st.......103⅛
40000 Ogn S L 6s. 100⅛@101
14000 R W & O inc.......50
15000 So Pac of Mo 1st.......105⅛
3000 So Pac of Cal 1st.......110⅛
6000 S L A I M 5s.......98⅛
22000 Tol & W 1st 114⅛@115
6000 T & N O 1st—Sab D.......104
25000 T P R ex cp.......52⅛
1000 Terre H 2d pfd.......113
30000 W S gtd 4s. 102⅛@103
6 U S Ex.......65⅛

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s reg.......112
10000 U S 4½s coup.......112
10000 U S 4s rg.......125⅛
50000 do (s 3).......125⅛
6000 C B & Q—De D 4s.......100⅛
20000 Can So 2d.......88⅛
5000 C H V & T 5s.......88
1000 C & O 1st Sr B ex cp.......[illegible]
6000 D & H 1st Pa Dv c.......[illegible]
40000 E T V & G 5 tr.......102
[illegible].......90
30000 E T [illegible] P inc.......41
[illegible] G C & S F gd 6s 104⅛@105
7000 I B & W cn inc.......37⅛
40000 K Pac 1 con 102⅛@102⅛
12000 L & N tr bd 6s.......102⅛
3000 L N A & C 1s.......105⅛
1000 M & S P 1st—So M.......118
1000 M & St P 1st—I & M.......125
10000 W S gtd 4s.......103

10000 M K & T g 7s.......[illegible]
35000 do (s 20).......[illegible]
15000 M & S [illegible].......106⅛
5000 Min[illegible] inc.......95⅛
500 [illegible] W n 2d cn.......102⅛
[illegible] do ex cp.. 88⅛@88⅛
[illegible] N Y C & N g m.......62⅛
3000 Ot C F & St P 1s.......107⅛
1000 O Ry & N 5s.......108
20000 O R & N 1st.......112⅛
1000 Pa Co 4½ cp.......106⅛
5000 R & A 1st tr rcts.......72
10000 R & D deb.......92
10000 So Car Ry in.......27
27000 So P of M 1st.......105⅛
7000 T & O Cen 1st—Sb D 104
6000 T & O C 1st.... 98⅛@98⅛
1000 U Pac 1st.......117
3000 W St L & P—Chi D.......91
2000 Wab gen 6s tr rec 57⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales	F'rst	High	Low.	Last.
Atchison	5,000	91½	92⅜	91¼	92⅜
Mexican Central	1,000	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Bell Telephone	100	154	154	154	154
New England Teleph'e.	100	31¼	31¼	31	31
C., B. & Q.	300	135½	135½	135⅛	135⅛
Wis. Cent.	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Calumet	10	231	231	231	231

Bond sales and quotations:

25,000 Mexican 4s	41	10,000 Mexican 7s	44
5,000 do	41¼	15,000 do	43⅛
50,000 do	40⅞	25,000 do	43⅛
25,000 do	40⅞	50,000 do	43⅛
5,000 do	40⅞	50,000 do	43
50,000 do	40⅞	25,000 do	43⅛

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 18—5 p. m.—Consols 100⅞ for money and 100¼ for the account; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 41¼; do seconds, 11¾; Canadian Pacific, 66⅞; Erie, 27; do seconds, 90⅞; Illinois Central, 143¾; Mexican ordinary, 27⅞; St. Paul common, 92¾; New York Central, 106⅞; Pennsylvania, 55¼; Reading, 12¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £116,005 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 46⅜ per cent, is now 41 3-16 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £50,000.

PARIS, March 18.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 82½c for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 22,294,000f gold and 4,659,000f silver.

BERLIN, March 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 4,444,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Mining shares were dull and strong: Home Stake, 17½c; Hale & Norcross, $2.40; Alice, $1.65; Leadville, 27c; Rappahannock, 14c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Best & Belcher, $1.37½; Bodie Consolidated, $1.37½; Chollar, $1.00; Consolidated Pacific, 30c; Gould & Curry, 85c; Hale & Norcross, $2.75; Mexican, 65c; Mono, $3.37½; Ophir, 85c; Potosi, 65c; Savage, $1.25; Sierra Nevada, 65c; Union Consolidated, 50c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were a little more active yesterday than the recent average, and generally sold lower, but recovered with indications that a good many parties consider it safe to buy on a slight decline both in grain and provisions. Again the trading was largely of a local character, the messenger boys making but few calls on the floor, leaving it to be inferred that what outside business was done fell chiefly to the lot of the private-wire men. It was remarked that we are now on an export basis for wheat, which is very seldom the case at this time of the year.

Provisions were fairly active. Hogs were quoted firm at the opening, but pork eased off in sympathy with wheat. It opened 5c lower, at $9.65 for May, sold at $9.67½, weakened to $9.60 bid, and advanced to $9.90 at the close, with Singer buying 15,000 brls near the top. He, Parker, and Hamil-Brine were the principal buyers on the early decline. June was about 7½c premium, and other futures were neglected. Lard was very quiet, but closed 2½c higher, at $6.02½ bid for May and $6.07½ asked for June, while ribs closed 10c higher, at $5.30 for May. A fair quantity of stuff is reported to be moving out, but mostly from the offices of packers, and is not mentioned on 'Change. Cash sales were reported of 1,250 tcs lard at $5.95@5.97½; 10,000 pcs green hams, 16 lbs average, at 7⅞c; and 360 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 7½@7⅝c for 20-lb averages.

Flour was in very good demand for shipment, with only a light local trade. About 10,300 sacks sold for export, with 1,200 brls and 500 sacks partly to go to Atlanta and the rest to other points in the South. The only other sale was 125 brls. Total equal to about 8,885 brls, all on private terms.

In red winter wheat 5 cars sold at 87@89c for No. 2 and 83@84c for No. 3, all free on board.

Wheat was rather active and disappointing to both sides. It opened ⅛c lower, at 84c for May, and declined to 83⅝c bid, being depressed by the fine weather in this part of the world and the report that the quantity on ocean passage had slightly increased. Also Antwerp was quoted equal to 1½c lower, and private cables noted weakness in England, in spite of Beerbohm's quotation of "steady." But Ream sold 150,000 bu for June, and the market turned on the idea that he was buying through brokers. It touched 84c three or four times and fell back on limited orders to sell, rising to 84⅜ bid at the close. The later strength was helped by the news that free sales of flour were made here for export, which more than outweighed the information that New York was doing no foreign business in wheat. July was inactive, but August sold at 2⅝c premium over May and September at about 3c premium. Fresh receipts of No. 3 in store sold at 71½c. Free-on-board lots sold at 87½c for No. 2 hard, 73@80c for No. 3, and 60@70c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 15,000 bu.

Corn was easier, with a fair volume of trading. Liverpool was called firm, and our receipts were not large, but they were more than wanted, as buying to load into vessels was discouraged by the strength in lake freights, and car-lot shipments were not much wanted, as Eastern buyers are expecting offerings on lower terms when the blockade in the Southwest is lifted. This made cash lots lower, and led to free offerings of futures, but the shorts were more willing to cover, Cudahy and St. Louis parties being prominent in the buying. May opened at 38⅞c, being the latest price of Wednesday, sold at 38⅝c, and then improved in sympathy with wheat to 39⅛c asked at the close. Cash lots in store sold at 36⅞@37c for No. 2 and 37@37¼c for No. 2 yellow. To go to store sold at 34@34½c for No. 3 yellow, 33⅞@34c for No. 3, and 32c for No. 4. Free on board lots sold at 38c for No. 2 yellow, 34⅞@35½c for No. 3 yellow, 34½c for No. 3, and 32@33½c for No. 4, also at 31c for no grade. Total cash sales about 220,000 bu.

Oats were weak, the longs continuing to unload. Trading fair. May opened at 31⅛c, sold down to 31c, reacted to 31⅜c, and closed at 31¼c bid, or ⅛c lower. April was 3¼c discount and June ⅛c premium. The sample market was dull and about ½c lower, owing to a falling off in the demand for shipment. Offerings moderate. No. 2 sold to go to store at 29¾@30c. Free-on-board lots sold at 25@31c for No. 3; 31@33c for No. 3 white; 31@31½c for No. 2; 33@34½c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales 102 cars, or about 95,000 bu.

Rye was ½c lower and dull, with futures inactive. March salable at 57c, April at 57½c, and May at 63c. No. 2, fresh receipts, was held at 60c. Sample sales were: 3 cars No. 3, free on board, at 56½c; 2 cars No. 3, do, at 61c.

Barley was weak and slow. The supply was large, with a good many lots offered to arrive and demand mainly on shipping account, local maltsters and brewers doing scarcely anything. No. 3 in store was quotably 40c and No. 4 35c. Free-on-board lots sold at 40@45c for No. 4 and 42@58c for No. 3. Total sales 29 cars, or about 20,000 bu.

Millstuffs were about 25c lower and quiet, except that there was a fair demand for choice bran. Sales were: 3 cars bran at $12.00@12.50; 5 cars middlings at $12.25@13.00; 1 car corn-meal at $13.25.

Timothy advanced about 1c, prime cash seed selling early at $1.90, with $1.91 bid later. Demand good and supply light. Sales were: 35 bags at $1.85; 15 bags at $1.88; 718 bags at $1.90. March delivery was salable at $1.90 and the year sold at $1.72½. Clover was quiet under a light inquiry, with prime medium spot seed at $6.35. The supply was moderate, and lots off quality not wanted. Sales were: 8 bags at $4.00; 15 bags at $5.00; 20 bags at $6.15; 20 bags at $6.30; 90 bags at $6.35; 42 bags, part mammoth, at $6.40. Flax was steady at $1.11 for No. 1 on track. Receipts, 12 cars. Sales were: 1 car rejected on track at $1.09; 4 cars No. 1 do at $1.11; April delivery, No. 1 on track, sold at $1.11; May was offered in the regular way at $1.12½, with $1.12 bid, and $1.09 was asked for the year.

The street markets were dull for everything except butter and cheese, and both these products were in good request, especially the former, with no stocks of fine desirable goods on hand. The only solution the holders of products can give for the continued dullness is that there is an unusual number of people out of work, who cannot afford to procure anything but the bare necessities of life. With the opening of navigation, which promises to be early this year, a more active demand is looked for. A large and satisfactory volume of business was reported in the dry-goods market and the majority of sales were made at the regular quotations, values continuing firm. Buyers are somewhat conservative in their views, still they are making fair purchases, especially of Easter novelties.

The head of the firm of A. S. White & Co. of this city was in Europe recently and came back in the Oregon—as far as that vessel carried freight or passengers. He says that the damage to the growing wheat in England is very large, on account of the six weeks' continued frost, and the acreage is also much smaller than that of last year. The damage to the crops on the Continent of Europe is almost equally bad, and England has used her stocks down to a low ebb. That country will be a larger buyer of American wheat during the next two months.

Walker of New York is reported to have figured out that the stocks of wheat in the United Kingdom have decreased some 10,000,000 bu since the beginning of the year. The stocks at the close of this month promise to be about half as large as those reported three months previously.

It is estimated by careful observers that an average of about $1,500 is invested in wheat privileges each afternoon on the business of the next wheat day. This amounts to about 1,500,[illegible] swept the at $1 per 1,000 bu. They say [illegible] some 1,400,000 board Wednesday aftern[illegible] away from the other bu in puts, and too[illegible] better terms, as if he traders by offe[illegible] without a hedge against wanted t[illegible] [illegible] reason there was unusual anx- their ri[illegible] to find out what he was doing on iety [illegible], and probably the rumor that he was [illegible] quietly had more to do with stiffening prices [illegible] the first break than had all other causes put together. The folks who thought he was buying had a theory that he has determined to take the long side for awhile now, that he had already filled in his shorts, and was going long. It ought not to be necessary to remark that if this be so the news is not likely to get out in time to permit the crowd to take advantage of it.

The commission men in street produce propose to meet next Saturday afternoon at the Produce Exchange to consider the advisability of increasing the rates of commission to be charged for buying or selling. They say that an advance of 5 per cent is absolutely necessary to make a living rate, the present charges being scarcely enough to pay clerk hire and rent, to say nothing of other expenses which must be met before there can be anything set off to the account of profit.

The following table shows the range of prices:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
April	$ 9.62½	$9.70 @ 9.82½	$9.80
May	9.70	9.62½@ 9.90	9.87½
June	9.77½	9.72½@ 9.95	9.95
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
April	$ 5.97½	$ ....@ 5.97½	$5.97½
May	6.00	6.00 @ 6.02½	6.00
June	6.05	6.02½@ 6.07½	6.05
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
April	$ 5.17½	$5.20 @ 5.25	$5.25
May	5.20	5.22½@ 5.30	5.27½
June	5.22½	5.25 @ 5.32½	5.32½
WHEAT.			
April	79⅝	79⅛@ 79⅝	79⅜
May	84⅛	83⅝@ 84⅜	84⅜
June	85⅜	85⅛@ 85⅞	85⅞
CORN.			
April	35⅜	35⅛@ 35⅞	35⅞
May	38⅞	38⅝@ 39	38⅞
June	39	38⅞@ 39⅜	39⅛
OATS.			
April	28⅛	....@ 28	28
May	31⅛	31 @ 31⅜	31¼
June	31⅛	....@ 31½	31⅜

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	April.	May.	June.
No. 2 spring	$ 75⅛	$ 80	$ 82
No. 2 corn	37⅛	41⅛	41⅞
No. 2 oats	27⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Pork	12.02½	12.12½	12.22½
Lard	6.80	6.87½	6.95
Short ribs	6.02½	6.12½	6.20

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.
Flour, brls	13,845	26,287	15,061	32,280
Wheat, bu	21,711	49,168	14,906	12,883
Corn, bu	216,188	184,354	38,508	126,427
Oats, bu	103,851	79,367	62,011	139,013
Rye, bu	2,964	10,167	1,908	9,884
Barley, bu	39,375	30,531	17,852	48,847
Grass seed, lbs	272,850	314,660	206,938	137,307
Flaxseed, bu	5,612	536	21,116	5,899
Broom-corn, lbs	....	12,000	1,760	30,723
Cured meats, lbs	136,100	347,800	1,257,295	881,395
Canned meats, cases	....	....	1,183	3,151
Dressed-beef, lbs	1,515	....	562,294	468,613
Beef, tcs	....	....	7	....
Beef, brls	....	....	292	51
Pork, brls	....	80	1,597	530
Lard, lbs	3,210	76,900	734,978	284,845
Cheese, lbs	65,325	71,600	70,160	67,005
Butter, lbs	200,632	71,907	207,035	177,808
Dressed hogs, No.	45	73	522	240
Live hogs, No.	16,432	18,427	6,791	8,664
Cattle, No.	6,045	4,601	2,051	1,803
Sheep, No.	3,115	3,079	300	3,371
Hides, lbs	273,515	119,335	396,600	156,540
Wool, lbs	3,400	47,607	7,300	70,580
Coal, tons	8,310	6,016	1,242	1,592
Lumber, M feet	1,250	782	2,224	2,664
Shingles, M No.	448	265	....	71
Salt, brls	2,085	10,110	2,109	3,319

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Wednesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	3	4	..	7
Spring wheat	15	17	10	42
Corn	148	162	46	356
Oats	10	72	1	83
Barley	1	1	..	2
Rye	..	30	7	37
Total	177	286	64	527

Total about 325,000 bu. Inspected out: 13,975 bu wheat, 158,967 bu corn, and 552 bu barley. The estimated receipts for today are 40 cars wheat, 400 cars corn, and 125 cars oats.

Lake freights were firmer, with 3¼c bid for wheat and 3c for corn to Buffalo, while vessel agents asked ¼c above those prices, owing to a scarcity of vessel-room. No charters were reported.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Mar. 18	RECEIPTS, BU. Mar. 17.	RECEIPTS, BU. Mar. 16.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Mar. 18.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Mar. 17.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Mar. 16.
Chicago	21,500	28,500	26,000	15,000	14,000	37,500
Milwaukee	19,000	22,000	29,500	1,500	1,000	1,500
St. Louis	5,000	6,000	4,000	......	500	......
Toledo	26,000	8,000	9,000	4,000	6,000	10,000
Detroit	21,500	21,000	25,000	3,500	2,000	5,000
Kansas City	3,000	1,000	4,000	......	2,000	4,500
Min'eap'lis	62,000	50,000	79,000	17,000	22,000	16,000
Duluth	14,000	9,500	27,000	3,000	......	......

The following are reported as on ocean passage for the United Kingdom:

	March 13, 1886.	March 6, 1886.	March 14, 1885.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,075,000	2,075,000	2,975,000
Corn, qrs	330,000	370,000	250,000

Also the following for the Continent of Europe:

	March 13, 1886.	March 6, 1886.	March 14, 1885.
Wheat, qrs	260,000	240,000	290,000
Corn, qrs	180,000	160,000	170,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The steady feeling of the last few days continued, owing to a good lively demand, with no surplus on hand. There was no material change in prices, except that the finest selected brands were a shade higher, at 31@32½c. Iowa and Wisconsin goods ranged at 25@30c, according to quality, and fresh stocks lacking flavor were on sale at 18@21c. A few lots of California butter came in and sold at 22c. Fancy dairies scarce at 21@23c, while choice dairy was offered at 16@18c. Roll butter, 7@12½c; and packing stock, 6@6½c.

CHEESE—There was no change to note in this market, although if the warm weather continues values are likely to be affected. A continued good order from country jobbers existed for choice full creams at former prices, and exporters were taking a few low grades at ½@3c per lb.

EGGS—In quiet request and limited to local consumption. The supply was liberal, and strictly fresh-laid stock quoted at 11½@12c, although jobbers and most of the grocery trade were not willing to pay more than 11½c. Goose eggs 45c per doz.

GAME—The market continued demoralized for mallard ducks, owing to the enormous supply, piles of them lying upon the sidewalk. The ruling price was $1.25 per doz. Small ducks 75c and teal $1.75@2.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Trading for oranges was only in a peddling way at unchanged prices, although holders received some encouragement from increased outside inquiries, with offers of about $1.75 per box for Los Angeles fruit. Bananas were in good local request at 75c@$2.00 per bunch. Apples ruled weak, the warm weather forcing holders to sell. Ordinary stock sold to the peddlers at 75c@$1.00 per brl. The demand for choice fruit was very light and prices ranged at $1.00@$1.50. The situation in regard to this particular product is looked upon as very unfavorable. Lemons ruled very firm at $4.00@4.50, with a higher market in New York.

HAY—This market continued overstocked owing to the continued light inquiry for all grades. Quotations unchanged. Sales were: 2 cars timothy, not graded, at $10.00; 10 cars upland prairie do at $7.00@9.00; 3 cars No. 1 timothy free on board at $11.00@11.50; 3 cars No. 2 do at $10.25; 2 cars upland prairie do at $8.50.

POTATOES—The demand on track was fair and choice Burbanks firm at 56@58c, some holders asking 60c. Other varieties unchanged. Receipts, 6 cars. The inquiry from store was dull, near-by farmers supplying most of the retail trade.

POULTRY—Declined ½@1c by reason of liberal arrivals. The demand was fair and mostly for live stock. Dressed chickens, 7@9c; live do, 7@8½c; roosters, 5c; dressed turkeys, 8@9c; gobblers, 6c; live turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, 8@10c; geese, 7@8c.

VEGETABLES—Dull for local consumption, with only a light shipping demand. Choice fresh cucumbers were firm at $2.25@2.50 per doz; green onions, 20@25c; choice celery, 25@30c; cabbage, $4.00@8.00 per 100; lettuce, 35@45c per doz; fancy large pieplant, 50@75c; radishes, 30@40c; Cobden spinach, $1.50@1.60 per bu box.

WHISKY—Unchanged and quoted at $1.14.

WOOL—Quiet and easy at former quotations, some sales being made at concessions of about 1c. Manufacturers are only buying sufficient for present wants, and the dullness is expected to continue until the new clip begins to come in.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 31½c; extra firsts, 30c; extra dairy, 27½c; extra firsts, 24½c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 9¾c; full cream flats, 10⅛c; Young America, 11c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 10¾c; March, 10¾c.

SALES—50 cases fresh eggs, 12c; 75 cases do at 11¾c; 1,200 lbs roll butter at 14c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 15	7,679	71	16,024	4,101
Tuesday, March 16	5,035	109	12,728	3,796
Wednesday, March 17	6,045	106	16,432	3,115
Thursday, March 18	8,500	....	14,900	3,600
Total	27,259	286	60,184	14,612
Last week	27,634	423	68,000	15,229
Shipments—				
Monday, March 15	2,047	3	5,179	1,450
Tuesday, March 16	1,645	....	5,194	1,476
Wednesday, March 17	2,051	....	6,791	300
Thursday, March 18	3,000	....	6,500	1,000
Total	8,743	3	23,574	4,226
Last week	9,000	4	29,865	1,889

Thursday's cattle market was 10c lower for shipping, export, and dressed-beef grades. Hogs remained unchanged and sheep sold lower. This week cattle have declined 20@35c, heavy hogs 10@20c, and sheep 30@50c. The general course of values, it will be seen, has been decidedly downward.

CATTLE—Most grades of beef cattle declined 10c Thursday, while other grades remained unchanged. Fresh arrivals were about as heavy as one week ago, when the market ruled active and strong. Thursday, however, trade was only fairly active until late in the day, when competition from Eastern dealers caused more life. New York, Boston, and Baltimore exporters purchased with considerable freedom, taking about 500 cattle at $4.75@5.55. Eastern shippers had liberal orders, and made liberal purchases at $4.10@5.50 for common to fancy steers averaging 1,012@1,478 lbs. Dressed-meat operators took hold at $3.80@5.00 for poor to choice steers, averaging 880@1,463 lbs. The export beeves averaged 1,305@1,527 lbs. The quality of the cattle offered was rather poor, and no real prime bullocks numbered among the offerings. One week ago prime beeves sold at [illegible]. A Boston day the same class would sell at very choice corn-fed exporter bought 46 head [illegible] for export alive. The Wyoming range cattle at fancy, 1,225-lb cows sold for lot averaged 1,527 lbs. A car-load of 1,397-lb stags at dressed beef at [illegible] distillery-fed bulls at $3.50. Na- [illegible] and other butchering cattle commanded [illegible] prices, and desirable stock cattle ruled stronger, owing to an improved demand from country feeders. Selected feeding cattle sold as high as $4.40@4.50 while inferior stockers went as low as $2.50. The bulk of good feeders changed hands at $4.00@4.25, and very few stockers sold below $3.50, though some pretty good steers went at $2.90@3.15. The market closed rather firmer than the opening, with revised quotations as follows:

Prime beeves	$ 5.70@ 6.00
Choice to fancy steers, 1,350 to 1,600 lbs	4.90@ 5.50
Fair to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.25@ 4.95
Common to good steers, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.80@ 4.55
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.70@ 4.30
Fair to choice cows	2.70@ 3.70
Inferior to medium cows	1.75@ 2.65
Poor to fancy bulls	2.50@ 3.70
Stockers, 550 to 800 lbs	2.60@ 3.65
Feeders, 900 to 1,250 lbs	3.65@ 4.50
Veal calves	4.00@ 7.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@50.00

SALES—3,340 export beeves (av 1,036 to 1,543), $3.90@5.55; 17 stags (av 1,397), $3.80; 33 dist. bulls (av 1,456), $3.50; 130 cows (av 843 to 1,285), $2.00@3.90; 222 feeders (av 947 to 1,187), $3.75@4.50; 54 yearlings (av 619 to 844), $3.75@3.85; 31 bulls (av 1,584), $3.00; 206 stockers (av 638 to 977), $2.50@3.65; 20 heifers (av 893), $3.25.

HOGS—Thursday's market was active at unchanged prices. Both packers and shippers purchased freely and a good clearance was effected. As compared with one week ago, poor to best heavy hogs have declined 10@20c, while light and mixed varieties exhibit about 5@10c decline. Thursday's sales ranged at $3.25@4.20 for pigs and light hogs and $3.80@4.35 for heavy grades. The bulk of fair to good heavy packing and shipping sold at $4.00@4.20, and light bacon varieties mostly at $4.00@4.15. Shippers purchased selected heavy at $4.25@4.35, and prime light as high as $4.20. Common light sold at $3.60@3.85, and pigs averaging 95@120 lbs at $3.35@3.65. Skips and culls sold as low as $2.75@3.25. The market closed quiet and steady.

SHEEP—Prices declined 10@15c, making 25@50c decline since last Monday. Business was rather slow. Eastern shippers were unable to do much, owing to the depression in Eastern markets, and the dressed-meat men have been curtailing their business ever since the freight rate was advanced from 45c to 90c per hundred. Thursday's business was transacted at $3.00@5.50 for common to fancy, native grades averaging 80@131 lbs. About 900 Nebraska sheep averaging 91@95 lbs sold at $5.00.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, March 18.—BEEVES—No trading; no fresh offerings; dressed beef steady at 7@9c per lb for sides. Exports, 740 quarters of beef and 100 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,100 head; dull and lower, with slow sales and 14 car-loads to carry over; sheep sold at $4.00@6.50 per 100 lbs, with 3 car-loads of export wethers at $5.87; yearling lambs went at $6.00@7.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,108; none offered alive; nominally easier at $4.40@4.80 per 100 lbs.

East Liberty, Pa., March 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 190 head; shipments, 361; market slow at unchanged prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 1,600; market slow; Philadelphias, $4.40@4.50; Yorkers, $4.15@4.25; skips, $3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,400; market slow; prime, $5.75@5.90; fair to good, $4.75@5.20; common, $3.00@4.00. Lambs, $4.50@6.50.

Kansas City, Mo., March 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,494; shipments, 1,279; market weak and 10@15c lower for shipping grades; choice to fancy, $5.05@5.20; common to medium, $4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.30@4.15; cows, $2.40@3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,214 head; shipments, 1,730; market weak and 5c lower; good to choice, $3.90@4.05; common to medium, $3.65@3.80; skips and pigs, $2.00@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 682 head; shipments, none; market weak; good to choice, $3.70@4.25; common to medium, $2.00@3.25.

St. Louis, Mo., March 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 590 head; shipments, 200; market slow and quiet; prices about steady; good to choice shipping, $4.35@5.35; common to medium, $4.00@4.75; butcher steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.80; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 1,000; market fairly active and steady; butchers' and choice heavy, $4.15@4.30; mixed packing, $3.75@4.05; light, $3.80@4.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 700; market steady on good; common dull and lower; sales, $3.50@5.60.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—CATTLE—Slow; common to choice shippers, $3.60@5.00.

HOGS—Steady; common to best grades, $3.70@4.15.

SHEEP—Slow; common to good grades, $3.00@5.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; in fair demand; offerings moderate; winter, 7s 3d@7s 5d; spring, 7s 3d@7s 5d; California, 6s 11d@6s 9d; club, 7s@7s 2d. Corn steady, fair demand; 4s 2½d. PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 31s 6d. Long clear, 28s 3d. Short clear, 29s. Beef, 75s, depressed. Tallow, 24s. Cheese, 49s, steadily held.

3:30 p. m.—CLOSE—PROVISIONS—Pork in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 49s, dull; do Western, 41s 6d, dull. Lard is in poor demand; spot, March, April, and May, 31s 6d, steady. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; No. 2 winter, 7s 4d, firm; do spring, 7s 4½d, firm. Flour is in poor demand; 8s 2d, steady. Corn is in fair demand for spot and poor demand for futures; spot, 4s 2½d, firm; March, 4s 2½d, steady; April and May, 4s 1½d, steady.

CLOSING.—COTTON—In good demand; middling uplands, 5d; do Orleans, 5 11-16d; sales, 17,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export and included 15,600 American. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, with fair demand; holders offer moderately. Corn quiet but steady, with fair demand. PROVISIONS—Beef, extra India mess, 75s per tierce. Lard, prime Western, 31s 6d per cwt.

CHEESE—American fine, 49s per cwt.

LONDON, March 18.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—46s per quarter.

SUGAR—14s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96°, and 12s 9d@13s for Cuba muscovado fair refining afloat.

LINSEED OIL—£20 5s@£20 15s per ton.

TURPENTINE—Spirits firm at 30s 9d per cwt.

ANTWERP, March 18.—PETROLEUM—16⅝f paid and 16¾f sellers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—WHEAT—A moderately active speculative movement was reported in winter, which drifted through the early trading to increased depression, and further receded about ⅛@⅜c a bushel but rallied again, and through the late afternoon ruled firm, winding up rather buoyantly, with No. 2 red for April and May standing ⅛c under last evening and June to August finally closing within ⅛c of yesterday's latest regular quotations. Cable advices were dispiriting to shippers, who seemed utterly indifferent, and local millers were also passive, leaving prompt deliveries in practical neglect, and more or less irregular in price. Sales: No. 2 red, in store, in the way of exchange, quoted at equal to about 95c; ungraded Duluth spring, free on board from store, for shipment at equal to 93¾c; and last evening, No. 2 Chicago spring, to arrive—cost, freight, and insurance—on the opening of navigation, at 93c, but quoted today at about 92c; No. 2 red futures: March 94¼@94⅜c, closing at 94⅜c; April 94⅝@95c, closing at 94⅞c; May 95⅛@95 15-16c, closing at 95¾c; June 96⅛@96⅝c, closing at 96⅜c; July 96⅝@96⅞c, closing at 96⅞c; August 96⅝@96⅞c, closing at 96⅞c; September closing at 97¼c; December $1.00⅞@1.01⅛, closing at $1.01⅛.

CORN—Further depressed in the instance of prompt deliveries about ¼@½c per bu. At the reduced figures a fair business was noted, in good part for export, and on this account again chiefly in steamer mixed afloat, winding up more steadily. In the futures line the dealings were to respectable aggregate, and though at the outset prices of No. 2 corn gave way as much as ⅜@½c; the market subsequently rallied sharply on a more confident speculative inquiry, leaving off firmly, and on the later deliveries a shade stronger than yesterday. Sales: No. 2, prompt delivery, car-lots in elevator, at 46c, closing at 46c bid, and delivered, afloat, at 47¼@48c, closing at 47¼c bid; New York steamer mixed in elevator at 44¾@45c, closing at 45c, and delivered afloat at 46⅛@46¼c, closing at 46⅛c; do March 44¾@45c, closing at 45c; do April 45⅛@45¼c, closing at 45¼c; No. 3, early delivery, at 45⅛@45¼c, closing at 45¼c; No. 2 white, in elevator, at 46⅛c bid; steamer yellow, in elevator, at 45¼c.

OATS—Rather more animation noted, chiefly in the speculative interest, but at a further reduction in values of about ¼@½c a bu, closing more steadily. Sales: No. 2 white, in elevator, 39⅞@40c, closing at 39⅞c; No. 2, in elevator, 37@37¼c, closing at 37¼c, and delivered at 38⅜c. No. 2 futures: March 37¼@37⅜c, closing at 37¼c; April 37@37⅜c, closing at 37c; May 37c, closing at 37c.

RYE—Without inquiry and nominally unchanged.

BARLEY—In neglect, pending the adjustment of the strike at the breweries. Values undisturbed, holders showing confidence.

PROVISIONS—A fair business reported in hog products, chiefly in Western steam lard, in the speculative line, leaving off generally more steady. Pork lightly dealt in for early delivery at former figures; old mess, $9.87½@10.25; new mess, in lots, $11.00@11.25; family mess, $10.75@12.00; clear backs, $12.25@14.00, as to quality; and extra prime at $9.75@10.00 for uninspected and inspected. Cut meats quoted about steady, though in slack request. Odd lots of pickled bellies, 12 to 10 lbs, reported sold at 5⅜@5⅝c, smoking bellies at 6⅛c; pickled shoulders, in lots, at 4½c; smoked do, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8⅛@8¾c; smoked do, 9⅛@9⅝c. Bacon very dull and wholly nominal here. A moderate demand prevailed for Western steam lard for early delivery, partly for export, with contract grade quoted at $6.25 and choice at $6.27½. Futures: April $6.26@6.29, closing at $6.29; May $6.28@6.31, closing at $6.31; June $6.32@6.34, closing at $6.34; July $6.38@6.40, closing at $6.40; August $6.44@6.47, closing at $6.47; September $6.51@6.53, closing at $6.53.

BUTTER—A fair inquiry noted, including best Eastern creameries at 31@32c.

CHEESE—Again hardened in price on tighter offerings and a good demand, with best Eastern factory up to 10½@10¾c for colored, and 10¼@10½c for white, and strictly fancy Ohio flats 10@10¼c.

TALLOW—4¼c.

SUGARS—Raw moderately sought after on the basis of 4⅝c for fair refining muscovado, muscovado 4 13-16c, and centrifugal to arrive, cost and freight, 3⅝c for 96° test; refined unchanged and dull.

FREIGHTS—Further hardened in the berth freight line on a fair inquiry for accommodation, chiefly for grain and provisions, while ruling firmer also on steam tonnage for grain, which was wanted, and, on other classes of cargo, about steady on a moderate call, tonnage for petroleum attracting rather more attention, though at low figures.

NEW YORK, March 18.—COTTON—Firm; uplands, 9 5-16c; Orleans, 9⅜c. Sales 905 bales. Futures closed firm; March, 9.17c; April, 9.25c; May, 9.36c; June, 9.46c; July, 9.54c; August, 9.62c; September, 9.45c; October, 9.30c; November, 9.26c; December, 9.28c; January, 9.36c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 9,636 brls; exports, 3,035 brls, 11,797 sacks; dull. Sales, 11,000 brls. Good to choice extra Western and State, $3.80@5.50.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot; fair Rio dull, easy at 8⅝@8¾c. Options a shade lower and moderately active; No. 7 Rio, spot, 7.15c; sales, 20,500 bags; April, 7@7.05c; May, 6.95@7c; June, 6.95c; July, 6.95@7c; August, 6.95@7c; September, 7c; October, 7c; December, 7@7.05c; February, 7.15c. Molasses more active.

RICE—Firm, and in fair demand.

RESIN—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 48c.

EGGS—Dull and easier; receipts, 4,948 packages; Western, 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM—Opened weak at 77¾c, declined to 77c, fluctuated between that figure and 77½c, and closed at 77¼c bid; sales, 3,513,000 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull and heavy. Transit opened at 77¾c, and closed at 77¼c; highest, 77¾c; lowest, 77c.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 77⅛c; closed at 77c; highest, 77¾c; lowest, 77c; sales, 1,138,000; clearances, 2,466,000; charters, 33,174; shipments, 42,497.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,633 brls; wheat, 8,250 bu; corn, 246,818 bu; oats, 79,800 bu; rye, none; barley, 28,125 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 3,035 brls and 11,797 sacks; wheat, 46,501 bu; corn, 162,199 bu; oats, 10,122 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 27@31c per lb for choice to extra, 18@26c for seconds; Western creamery, 27@33c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 25@30c for choice to extra new and 15@23c for old; Western dairy, 18@23c for choice to extra, 13@15c for good; imitation creamery, 25@28c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 22@25c for choice fresh [illegible] and 8@17c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra, 9¾@10c per lb, choice 8¼@9c, and common to good 5@8c; Vermont choice to extra at 8½@[illegible], common 5@7c; Western extra 9@9¼c, choice 8@8¾c, common to good 4@6c; Worcester County full cream, 9@10¼c; sage, 8@12c.

EGGS—Are held at 16@17c per doz for near by, 15@16c for Eastern, 15@16½c for Northern, 14½@15c for Western, and 14@15c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., March 18.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The wheat market experienced a more active day, although there was a feeling of weakness during the morning session. No very important features have been presented, but what there is has had a depressing effect on values and induced a good deal of short selling. The opening was at 91¼@91⅛c May. A decline was made to 91c, then a little up-turn to 91⅜c, and the noon close was at 91⅛c bid. Trading was quiet. Cash wheat: No. 1 hard, 87@87¼c; No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern, 83¾c. The afternoon opened firmer, and, on some shorts covering in Chicago, advanced from 91⅛c to 91⅝c, and closed with sellers at the latter price. Sales, 1,000,000 bu; receipts, 14,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 18.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular; No. 2 red, March, 92¼@93¼c; April, 93@93¼c; May, 94@94¼c; June, 95@95¼c. Corn weak; No. 3 mixed, 45c; steamer quoted at 45c; No. 2 mixed and yellow, 46c; No. 2 mixed, March, 45¼@46¼c; April, 46@46¼c; May and June, 46@47c. Oats—Spot dull and without important change; supplies moderate; futures neglected; nominal.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet; steam, $6.30.

EGGS—Quiet and easier; fresh, 11½@13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 18.—GRAIN—Wheat heavy; limited business; a large part of the offering carried over; No. 1 hard, cash, 87½c; April, 88c; May, 90⅛c; June, 91½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 82c; April, 82½c; May, 84½c; June, 85⅝c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; patent, $4.65@4.85; bakers', $3.65@3.90.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 62,160 bu; flour, 125 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 16,800 bu; flour, 14,013 brls.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 18.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Closing quotations were: No. 1 hard, 98½c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 94c; No. 3, 91c. Corn—No. 3 yellow at 42¼@42½c; No. 2 white Western, 37½c.

Baltimore, Md., March 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and fairly active; No. 2 winter red, spot, 92c bid; March, 92¼c; May, 93⅞@94c. Corn—Western steady and active; mixed, spot, 45¼@45⅜c; March and April, 45¼@45⅜c; May, 45⅜c bid; steamer, 43⅛c bid. Oats—Steady and quiet; Western white, 38@41c; mixed, 36@37c.

PROVISIONS—Nominally steady and dull; other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 139,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; corn, 309,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., March 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, 89⅝c cash; May, 92c cash; Michigan red, 91c; No. 2 red cash, 90c; May, 91¾c; No. 3 red, 85c, nominal. Receipts, 21,600 bu. Corn, 37¼c. Receipts, 5,300 bu. Oats—No. 2, 32½c; No. 2 white, 35½c. Receipts, 7,100 bu.

Toledo, O., March 18.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash, 90⅝@91⅛c; March, 90⅝c; May, 91⅝c; June, 92⅝c; August, 89⅝c. Corn dull; cash, 38c; May, 39⅝c. Oats quiet; cash, 32½c bid; May, 33c asked.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; cash, March, and April, $6.35.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firm; active; cash, 91⅛@91⅝c; May, 91⅝c; June, 92⅝c; August, 90c. Corn steady; cash, 38c; May, 39⅛c. Oats unchanged.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; cash, March, $6.35; April, $6.35 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 18.—FLOUR—Weaker.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash, 81⅛c; May, 84⅛c; June, 86⅛c. Corn dull; No. 2, 37c. Oats dull; No. 2, 31⅝c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 65⅛c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 51⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork—Cash or March, $9.70; May, $9.80. Prime steam lard—Cash or March, $5.95; May, $6.00.

BUTTER—Very scarce; dairy, 18@22c.

CHEESE—Quiet; 10¼@11½c.

EGGS—Dull; 11@12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,895 brls; wheat 18,908 bu; barley, 19,645 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,019 brls; wheat, 1,395 bu; barley, 8,050 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., March 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; XXX, $3.00@3.15; family, $3.25@3.35; choice, $3.80@3.90; fancy, $4.30@4.40; extra fancy, $4.60@4.90; patents, $5.10@5.40; shipments, 5,000 brls; receipts, 2,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; the market was depressed throughout the whole session, and closed ¼@⅜c lower than yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 90@90⅛c; May 92½@92¾c, closing at 92⅜c; June 92⅝@93c, closing at 92⅞c; July, 87⅞c; receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, none. Corn dull and weak, closing ¼c under yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 34⅛c; March, 34⅛@34⅜c, closing at 34⅛c bid; May 35⅛@35⅜c, closing at 35⅛c; receipts, 86,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu. Oats very dull and easier; No. 2 mixed, cash, 29⅛c bid; March, 29c bid; May, 30⅛@30⅜c, closing at 30⅛c; receipts, 8,000 bu; shipments, 6,000 bu. Rye steady at 60c; receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu. Barley unchanged; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, none.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 25@30c; dairy, 18@26c.

LEAD—Steady and unchanged.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Lower at 9c.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1.10.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged; tub-washed, 27@35c; unwashed, 14@24c; Texas wool, 10@23c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull and about unchanged. Pork steady at $10.25. Lard firm at $5.85@5.90. Bulk meats—Loose lots unchanged. Boxed lots, long clear, $5.62½; short ribs, $5.75; short clear, $5.87½. Bacon steady; long clear, $5.65@5.75; short ribs, $5.75@5.85; short clear, $5.85@5.90. Hams unchanged.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat steady and ⅛c higher. Corn ⅛c lower. Oats ⅛@⅛c lower.

Wilmington, N. C., March 18.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 45c.

Cincinnati, O., March 18.—WHISKY—Steady; $1.10; sales finished goods on this basis, 762 brls.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, March 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Luce st, 125 ft n of Blackhawk, e f, 25x108 ft, improved, dated March 16 (Albert Pyonk to M. Andrzejewski)	$ 900
Dashiel st, 191 ft n of Thirty-seventh, e f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated March 18 (Thomas Shinnick to Daniel Buckley)	1,000
Lincoln st, 216 ft s of Fifteenth, e f, 51½x127 ft, dated March 4 (Bridget Welch to Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company)	1,000
Rebecca st, near Waller, s f, 24x120 ft, dated March 17 (Master in Chancery to Mary Goodman)	1,860
Same as above, dated March 17 (Mary Goodman to Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company)	1,800
Park place, 80 ft e of Michigan av, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 17 (F. L. Stevens to E. W. Shirk)	15,000
Van Horn st, 96 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 18 (Jan Schwaitzer to M. and M. Kriz)	1,835
Miller st, 158 ft s of Harrison, w f, 25x102 ft, dated March 16 (E. E. Noyes to James Gray)	1,800
Bonney av, 169 ft n of Twenty-seventh st, e f, 38x124 ft, dated July 30, 1883 (L. C. Stifel to G. E. Gratz)	300
West Adams st, 363 ft w of Western av, n f, 22⅛x123¾ ft, improved, dated March 8 (G. N. Hall to P. M. Rimmey)	6,000
West Liberty st, 100 ft e of Union, n f, 27⅛x73 ft, dated Feb. 18 (Thomas Drever to W. and T. Jink)	1,900
The premises Nos. 39, 41, 44, 46, 48, 48½, 50, and 52 Nixson st, with other property, dated March 5 (C. H. Harrison to Caroline D. Harrison)	34,500
The premises Nos. 33, 54, 54½, 56, 58, 60, and 60½ Nixson st, with other property, dated March 5 (C. H. Harrison to C. H. Harrison Jr.)	34,500
The premises No. 428 West Twelfth st, dated Feb. 24 (J. F. Keeney to Charles P. Keeney)	20,000
Halsted st, s e cor of Taylor, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated March 17 (A. M. Crawford to Ellen Crawford et al.)	1,300
Hurlbut st, 144 ft s of Centre, w f, 24⅛x125 ft, dated March 11 (Snavely & Demint to D. Sander)	1,650
West Seventeenth st, 24 ft w of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 16 (Estate of A. M. Huntington to F. E. Jablonski)	800
Groveland Park av, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 16 (Jacob Niethammer to E. B. Felsenthal)	5,000
Jefferson st, 50 ft n of Polk, e f, 50x100 ft, dated March 16 (F. E. Page and A. W. Campbell to A. E. Kent)	4,000
Dayton st, 197 ft n of Centre, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 17 (S. F. and J. C. Mooar to A. W. Hochschild)	2,800
Samuel st, 125 ft s of Cornelia, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Feb. 16 (Estate of W. S. Johnston to E. Gentz)	800
West Adams st, near Washtenaw av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated March 14 (J. S. Hubbard to W. J. Whitlock)	850
Edgar st, 237 ft s of Clybourn place, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 11 (Chicago Land Company to Otto Ptag)	300
Edgar st, 261 ft s of Clybourn place, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 11 (same to John Kreklau)	300
Mohawk st, 326 ft s of Eugenie, w f, 24x70 ft, improved, dated March 18 (Alexander Kilts to J. and M. E. Poppowitz)	1,700
Cypress st, n e cor of Ashland, w f, 50x112 ft, dated Feb. 18 (W. H. Bradley to James Fox)	1,600
The premises No. 2718 South State st, dated March 17 (Margaretha Abel to D. B. Eaton)	5,250
Schiller st, 156 ft e of Astor, n f, 180x83⅛ ft, dated March 18 (E. L. and C. H. Nix to Potter Palmer)	21,814
Warren av, 56 ft w of Robey st, n f, 20x124 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1885 (F. J. and M. Bachert to F. A. Oswald)	3,000
Fulton st, n w cor of Oakley av, s f, 18⅛x95⅛ ft, improved, dated March 17 (M. and C. A. Carr to M. A. G. Eddy)	4,050
Sedgwick st, 62 ft s of Twomey, e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated March 18 (William Leahy to William Beck)	5,200
Cologne st, s e cor of Main, 46⅛x100 ft, dated March 6 (William Weadley to Martin Sack)	3,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Racine av, 72 ft n of Wolfram st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 1 (Jasper Man to J. J. Muller)	$ 750
Burling st, 325 ft s of Dewey court, e f, 25x105 ft, dated March 2 (J. Schutte to W. H. Shutte)	700
Belmont av, n e cor of [illegible] Perry st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 22 (Joseph Hoppe)	
Fletcher st, 288 ft w of [illegible] Loeschel to William ft, dated June 6, 1885 [illegible] N. Andrews)	2,550
[illegible] Evanston av, n f, 25x125	
Hoyne st, 325 ft s of Be[illegible] J. E. Wilson to F. and dated March 17 (A. W[illegible]	750
[illegible]lmont av, w f, 25x108 ft, [illegible]ilt to F. Hill)	275

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Bowen av, s w cor of [illegible] dated March 1 (M. C. [illegible] Lawrence, n f, 61¾x120 ft, [illegible] Peet to William Har-	
Buddan st, near Forty[illegible] March 18 (T. Daley [illegible]	7,100
Fifty-first st, 26¾ ft [illegible]-first, e f, 27x104 ft, dated ft, dated March 9 [illegible] E. Daley)	800
[illegible] of Morgan, n f, 36¾x112 maire) [illegible] (P. Stevens to C. Sant-	350

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Cornelia st, 100 ft e of [illegible] Seminary av, n f, 30x125 ft, dated March 17 [illegible] (E. J. Lehmann to A. F. Sutton)	1,200
Laurel av, near Gree[illegible] [illegible]wood, e f, 50x125 ft, dated March 16 (G. J. [illegible] Baillargeon to R. Lyman et al.)	1,300

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Nos. 1 to 14 and 21 [illegible] seven cottages, 20x[illegible] to 24 Willis court, Turner & Bond,

Nos. 625, 627, 683, a[illegible] ner & Bond, four co[illegible] feet each, $7,000.

Nos. 722 to 736 W[illegible] 687 South Oakley avenue, Tur- formed Episcopal C[illegible]ttages, 20x40 feet each, 15,000.

[illegible]t Adams street, St. Paul's Re- $16,000. [illegible]hurch, church edifice, 70x80 feet,

No. 3639 Dearborn [illegible] flat, 22x55 feet, $3,0[illegible]

Nos. 755 and 757 E[illegible] street, John Warden, two-story story flats, 44x40 fe[illegible]

No. 290 Dearborn [illegible]rie street, Griffin & Dwight, two- tional stories, 25x[illegible] $3,500.

No. 236 North [illegible] street, John T. Dale, three addi- barn, 24x30 feet, $[illegible] feet, $11,000.

[illegible]y street, C. Matson, two-story [illegible]500.

FOOLING THE HUNGRY CHICKENS.

Philadelphia Times: About a dozen long-legged white [illegible] chickens were exhibited in the bulk window of the [illegible] Eighth street, below Locust, yesterday afternoon. About 1 o'clock two little urchins came along, and admired the chickens, and speculated as to whether they were intended for fighting or eating purposes. During the discussion one of the urchins pressed his nose against the window and a particularly long-legged rooster pecked at it. The boy jumped, then laughed, and turning his companion said: "Jimmy, I've got a scheme."

He searched in front of the store until he found a grain of corn and then put his scheme in execution. It was a very simple one and consisted of placing the grain of corn against the window-glass, when the whole flock of chickens made a scramble for it. They scrambled and fought for a shot at that grain of corn until their beaks were nearly worn out in pecking against the glass and the boys were almost suffocated with laughter. The guileless chickens never tumbled to the ruse of the wicked boys, but plunged after the corn as the boy moved it across the window with as much hope and eagerness after they had been defeated twenty times as on the first trial. When the boy stood on his tip-toes and held the grain about two feet above the tallest chicken one rooster stood on the shoulders of another and dashed his beak against the glass until he fell back exhausted.

A PAINTING OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Here is a resolution passed by a post of Union soldiers at Adel, Ia. It needs no comment added to it. It tells all that it desires to express, and in a very telling way:

WHEREAS, The people of the United States have by their votes declared that the country is safer in the hands of the men who sought to destroy it than under the control of those who sought to save it;

WHEREAS, The victory of treason over loyalty is being illustrated and commemorated by the exhibition under the very shadow of the National Capitol a panoramic view of the battle of Bull Run; and

WHEREAS, We believe it to be due the gallant warriors of the South that all their victories should be transmitted to posterity in glowing colors, on enduring canvas;

Resolved, By Col. Mills Post, G. A. R., Department of Iowa, that our Representative in Congress be requested to use his best endeavors to secure an appropriation of $50,000, to be expended in procuring the execution of a painting of the great Confederate battle of Andersonville; and a further appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable building, as near as possible to the Capitol, where said painting may be kept on exhibition.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable merchandise was received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Mandel Bros., 12 cases dry goods; John W. Goetz & Co., 2 cases kid gloves; John J. McGrath, 20 cases paper hangings; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 5 cases books; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Cahn, Wampold & Co., 1 case worsteds; Vergho, Rubling & Co., 1 case brushes; Roundy & Sons, 1 case metal trimmings; Schlesinger & Mayer, 3 cases dry goods; Pitkin & Brooks, 3 packages earthenware; John V. Farwell & Co., 27 cases hosiery. Collections, $18,568.26.

Bartholdi's Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World"

will be a reminder of personal liberty for ages to come. On just as sure a foundation has Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" been placed, and it will stand through the cycles of time as a monument to the physical emancipation of thousands, who by its use have been relieved from consumption, consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and other throat and lung affections.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:20 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:20 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passenger	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	....

a Daily. *b* Daily except Sunday. *c* Daily except Saturday. *d* Except Monday.

St. Paul, Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	§ 4:30 p m	§ 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:40 p m	§10:30 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 3:50 p m	* 3:00 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:20 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:25 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m

*a*On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 3:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 6:15 p m * 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m †10:30 p m * 8:30 a m	* 3:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m * 6:15 p m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	*12:00 m * 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:15 p m *10:15 a m	* 2:15 p m *11:00 a m *10:20 a m * 8:45 a m * 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	* 4:15 p m *11:30 p m	*10:30 a m *11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 3:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	†11:30 a m §10:35 p m	2:00 p m 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	9:00 a m	6:45 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 8:30 p m	6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:30 a m	4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m	4:00 p m 4:00 p m 2:00 p m 7:20 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	4:00 p m 4:00 p m 2:00 p m 7:20 p m *10:50 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 6:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	‡ 5:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m * 3:15 p m * 4:15 p m	* 6:15 a m * 9:55 p m *10:30 a m

Reference marks. *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

Reference marks: *a*. Daily; *b*. Daily except Sunday; *c*. Daily except Saturday; *d*. Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m b 5:00 p m a10:30 p m	b10:30 a m a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m b 7:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m b 7:20 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m	a 2:00 p m b 4:20 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m b12:05 p m b 4:00 p m c10:40 p m	b10:25 a m b 2:15 p m b 5:50 p m d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m a10:30 p m	a 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m c10:40 p m	b 3:15 p m d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 4:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	a11:30 a m b12:05 p m c10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m c10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c10:30 p m c10:40 p m	b 6:00 a m b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	b10:30 p m b10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:00 a m a 1:00 p m b 5:15 p m b 6:15 p m b 7:50 a m	b 6:47 a m a 3:45 p m b 7:25 a m b 6:45 p m b 9:21 a m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	9:45 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:30 a m	‡ 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	‖11:30 a m	‖ 2:35 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	§11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	§11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 6:50 a m	† 5:45 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	† 7:10 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	* 9:05 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:30 p m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr.	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd, Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 7:45 p m * 3:30 p m	† 6:45 p m * 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:05 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	....
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 7:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:28 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	§12:00 m	§ 3:10 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:00 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:20 a m	* 6:45 p m
Southeastern Express	† 7:50 a m	† 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		§ 9:20 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:05 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.